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BOMBAY.
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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,006—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * BENGAL | 4656 | S. Barcham | 4th Aug. |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7393 | L. M. Wilmot | 11th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 6234 | J. F. Jephson | 18th " |
| M.L. VALETTA | 5023 | F. N. Tillard | 25th " |
| * BENGAL | 4656 | S. Barcham | 1st Sept. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 8th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 6234 | J. F. Jephson | 15th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7933 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5257 | W. A. Wheler | 29th " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,149 | 1st Nov., 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 160. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | in Aug., 1900. |
| * FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Costanzo | 6,643 | in Sept., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 980. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,050. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers of three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM. | C. Androvich | 4,746 | 25th Aug. 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Session House, 54, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,357 | Peydenot | 30th Aug., 1900. |
| YARRA | 4,319 | Schmitz | 27th Sept., 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 25th Oct., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Gilfillan Hayes & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be earned on application.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 6th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1900.

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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 feet × 7 feet, for working pressure of 60 lbs. Offers stating where the Boiler can be inspected should be submitted before the 16th August, 1900, to Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

C. C. JAMES, M. Inst. C. E.,
For Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality, 1st August, 1900.

### TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

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IN AID OF THE BOMBAY HINDOO ORPHANAGE.

Started by SETH RUTONSEY MOOLEE, J. P. and SETH VIRJEE VALJEE,

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Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of

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| Orchestra, Special | 10 |
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| First Class | 4 |
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RE: THE ESTATE OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL M. T. LYDE, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

ALL PERSONS who have any CLAIM against this estate are requested to submit them to the undersigned within one calendar month from the publication of this notice, after which date no claims will be considered.

G. B. O'DONNELL, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

---

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A PAIR of very handsome and well matched BAY WALER Mares, 15-2.

A Bay Waler horse, 15-2, would make an excellent hunter or pigsticker.

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S. W. COXON,
Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, C. P.

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SUCH AS

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF OIL LINSEED, DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1900, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time during the period of four and a half months, commencing from the 15th day of August, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during four and a half months is estimated at 4,000 gallons (four thousand gallon).

SAMPLES.—Representing such quality as it is intended supply should be sent in, in sealed Drums of not less than gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 31st July, 1900.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Dr. AMBAJI ABAJI NARLA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased.

AMBUBAI and IRANA OOMAJI PURMA, daughter and son-in-law respectively of the abovenamed deceased Executrix and Executor respectively according to the tenor of the Will...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. R. BINNING.
The 31st day of July, 1900.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR, Esq.
Petitioner's Attorney.

---

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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

*N.B.*—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF GOLD BARS AND ORNAMENTS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dewichand Krishna Marwadi and another (Insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1900, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of 2 pieces of gold bars, 10 hollow gold kadas, and 1 gold mohanmala of one string.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1900.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WANGHUI CANES, WALKING STICKS. SMART Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re, 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARARANCE SALE—Now on for SEVEN DAYS only. From 3rd to 10th August. Great Bargains in all Departments.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., 32, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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REMEMBER there are hundreds of useful and FANCY ARTICLES still to be sold at SALE PRICES. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

ON VIEW.—Mr. A. H. Muir's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Landau, Mare, &c. opposite Manekjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, TO BE SOLD on SUNDAY, 5th inst.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 30 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description. Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DON'T COUGH—USE
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DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
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## NOTICES.

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AND

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BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July, 1900.

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NOTICE.

THE DECCAN BANK LIMITED, POONA.

THE above BANK has NO CONNECTION whatever with the Deccan Banking Corporation, Ld., of Madras, whose Agents, Parulekars, were recently tried in the High Court of Bombay, for making fraudulent entries.

N. PUDUMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Poona, 31st July, 1900.

---

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 495 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

26th July, 1900.

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THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

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Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

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Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

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| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
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| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 13 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 13 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Edinburgh. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| HALL, JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
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| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
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| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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LIQUEUR WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please See you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benifit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is shewn on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Decline and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 69 and 70, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO.,

MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND KARACHEE.

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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful spirit, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally effectual. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liquour should bear the motto *Moritur qui non sitit*.

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, ecc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 4-42m., 4-13a. Low water, 10-19m., 11-10a.

P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of 20th July, due to arrive at 2 p. m.

Departure of the Rao of Cutch for Poona, 7-15 a. m.

Mr. John Wallace's Lecture on "Technical Education for India," J. N. Petit Institute, 5 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" vs. B. V. A.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. 21st Bombay Infantry.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Elphinstone C. C.
Government Telegraph C. C. vs. Anglo-Indian A. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 5-9m., 5-22a. Low water, 0-18 a.

Indo-Portuguese C. C. vs. Empress Mill C. C.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Castleventry and Oolobaris entered and the s. s. Sultan and R. I. M. Clive left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kilwa entered and the s. s. Maria Valerie, Bengal, nevenhalar, Adelina Patl, and Madagascar left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan, per Transport City of Cambridge, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

DHUNJEERBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 472 of which there were 99 males, 128 females and 245 children.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Callyanjee Morarjee Thacker, of Gray's Inn, one of the newly-arrived Bhatia barristers, has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

CRICKET: POPULWADY VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The following members will represent the Popilwady team in the match to be played to-morrow with the islam Gymkhana:—G. A. Jayakar (captain), C. S. Trilokekar, G. D. Rane, V. R. Jayakar, M. M. Kothare, B. M. Rane, B. G. Tuka, B. B. Sawant, K. U. Desai, G. N. Joglekar and R. S. Kothare.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Sewree Road, on the body of Nagoo Sadoo, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty years, who resided at Sewree Koliwada. About six months ago, the deceased was sleeping on the road in front of his house, when he was bitten by a dog on his right ear. Some chunam was applied to the wound, which healed up in a few days, and Nagoo again went about his work. About a week ago, deceased had a general tremor all over his body, followed by spasms and horror of water. His condition grew worse and he died on Thursday. His body was conveyed to the Sewree burning-ground for cremation, where it was detained by the clerk. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Worlee Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Parbuttee, aged forty years, wife of a bullock cart-driver. The deceased had been ailing for about a year and a half from dropsy. Her husband treated her with household remedies, which did her no good, and her condition continued growing worse. On Wednesday night, Parbuttee took her meals and went to sleep. Next morning she was found missing from her bed. The husband searched for her but failing to find her, gave information to the police. The well near the hut was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A RAILWAY CASE.—At the Esplande Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Ticket Inspector on the G. I. P. Railway Line, prosecuted Thakar Jairam Ruttonsy and Thakar Atabhuradas Dayal, the former for selling and the latter for buying a third-class season ticket. Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the first accused. The second accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Dastur, contended that Section 114 of the Railway Act, under which his client was charged, did not apply to season tickets, but to tickets for return journeys only. The magistrate upheld this contention and discharged the first accused. The second accused was fined Rs. 20.

WELL FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Before Mr. W Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Williams charged a Goanese, named Agnusin Caitan, an old offender, with house-breaking and theft of thirteen small diamonds and a piece of gold, of the collective value of Rs. 55, belonging to Allahadoo Baboji, a goldsmith, who keeps a shop at Khetwady. On Thursday evening, complainant locked his shop and went home. At 2 o'clock yesterday, he was aroused by a policeman, who informed him that his shop had been broken into. The complainant went there and on examination in place found the diamonds and the piece of gold missing. The police made inquiries and arrested the accused some hours later at Khetwady on suspicion and recovered the property. The accused admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further charged with stealing two fowls beloging to one S. De Souza, and was sentenced to a further term of six months' imprisonment with hrd labour.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Tuesday, there were two deaths at Lower Damaun, both from starvation. On Wednesday, there were three deaths from starvation and one from smallpox. It is unfortunate that a recrudescence of cholera is reported at Machiwada, in Upper Damaun, and diarrhœa and dysentery are prevailing at Lower Damaun. On Wednesday, the dead body of a Hindu was washed ashore by the Dhamanganga river. The authorities, after examination, ordered the body to be buried. Another dead body also of a Hindu was found on the sea-shore in Katheria. Dhamanganga river has been flooded since the early hours of Tuesday morning. Hundreds of basket-load of faggots have been gathered and carried homeby the Machis and others of the lower classes. There has been no break in the rain within the last few days, with the result that everywhere the fields are transformed into oceans and transplanting opations remained suspended. It is hoped that there would soon be a break and the cultivators would be tabled to proceed with their field operations.

ROBBER BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Cart, yesterday, Lutchea, a woman, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the vgae of Rs. 142-4, the property of Mitha Ganesh, a fitter, employed at the B. B. and C. I. Rlway Workshops at Parel. The complainant and the accused were neighbours and resided in a chawl at Parel. On Thursday night Mitha locad his room and went out. When he returned a fewhours later he found the door of his room open and the accused coming out of it. Being questiord by the complainant as to why she had brokennto the room, she replied that it was her pleasre to do so, and pushing aside the complainat she walked into the room. Complainant then examined his place and discovered the ornamits missing. He informed the police and the last took the woman in custody. The police recoved the whole of the property from another woman to whom the accused had given it for safe stody. The accused in her defence said that, seeing the complainant's room open, she removed the ciaments for safe custody. The magistrate disbelved the defence and sentenced the woman to fourmonths' rigorous imprisonment.

## PERSONATING A PUBLIC OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, inspector Patterson charged Frederic Hodgis with personating Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. S. Bisheer, pleader, defended the accused.

Bujli Dorabji, a liquor-shop keeper at the Picket Roa saidthat on the 31st ultimo, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, the accused came to his shop in a victia. Witness was not in the shop, but his servint came to his house and informed him that a Europan, who called himself an Abkari Collector, waid to see him. On witness going to the shop theaccused asked him what he meant by absenting himelf from the shop. Witness inquired who he waand he said he formerly acted for Mr. Young as eas at present Assistant Collector of Abkari. He thebegan examining the stock-book and wrote something in it. He next ordered samples of liquor in the shi Witness gave him a glass of liquor, and thght he would test it in the usual manner, but to threat surprise of witness he drank off the contents. Witness then became suspicious and after making certain inquiries got the accused arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said the acsed was not drunk at the time.

Jeejeebhoy said that accused had lately taken to drking on account of domestic troubles. He went ab the streets in this state of mind, and did not knw what he was doing. He had visited several oth shops and written all sorts of nonsense in the shop-book.

Mr. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Customs, produced books belonging to about fifteen liquor-shops, whih the accused had visited and where he had either sted the liquor or made entries in the books.

An officer belonging to the Royal Artillery, who was present in court, said the accused was in the 13th Divisio of the Artillery and bore a fair character. He was on the eve of his discharge.

The accuse in his statement admitted having gone to the complainant's shop, but denied that he had represented himself as Assistant Collector of Abkari. He added that he had made certain remarks in the complainant's books, but he said he did not do so with any criminal intent.

The magistr, in disposing of the case, said the accuse had practically admitted his guilt, and the fence raised on his behalf was that he visited the shop out of pure spirit of mischief but without any prior object. The accused had by his act brought ridicule the office of a public servant, and his whip did not think that such an offence should be dealt with very lightly. He was, however, willing to take into consideration the fair character given to him by his superior officer and other attendant circumstances of the case, and especially the fact that he was on the eve of his discharge, and that any sentence of imprisonment would blight his future prospects, he would, therefore, fine him Rs. 50 or default sentence him to one month's imprisonment.

## RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

YESTERDAY, at a sitti of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, the Mr. Justice Fulton concluded the hearing the suit filed by Bai Hirabai against her husband Dinshjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistri, in which the plaintiff claimed restitution of conjugal rights and such other relief as the court might deem fit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, and Mr. Vajasey directed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sirkal, appeared for the defendant, and Mr. R. Batson, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, for the petit The following delegates assisted his lordship the trial of the cause:—Mr. N. J. Gamadia (for Khan Bahadur B. H. Patel, Messrs. J. B. Murzi, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, R. J. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, D. M. Panthaki, K. R. Cama, D. E. Sa K. N. Wadia, Jamsetjee B. Wadia, and Mr. F. Prakh. After his lordship has summed up the evi the delegates retired, and after a short consu tn, returned a unanimous verdict in favour of the petitioner Bai Hirabai. His lordship agreed with the verdict and passed a decree in favour of the petitioner for restitution of conjugal rights.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

### A POLICEMAN'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALKRISHNA RAGHUNATH.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, acting third Presidency Magistrate, who in May last, convicted the accused of asking for or taking a bribe or unauthorised reward, he being a member of the police force; and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; and the Hon. the Advocate General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The evidence shewed that Raghu Rajoo, an orderly in the service of Captain Oldfield was on the 17th April last taking the luggage of his master at 6-45 p.m. in a cart to the Victoria Terminus. When the cart arrived near the station the accused stopped it. The cart-driver lighted a match, but it went out. He lighted another when the accused came up and stopped the cart. He would not allow the cartmen to light the lamp, nor would he let him go. He detained them about an hour. The orderly told accused not to detain them, as it was getting late. Accused then asked them to give him a rupee, and said he would let them go. The orderly paid a rupee and related the circumstance to his master at the station, giving him the number of the accused. His master thereupon reported the matter to the police. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr Justice Ranade said: The sentence seems severe, being the maximum allowed by section 2 of Act 48 of 1860. For purposes of example, three months will be ample. We reduce the sentence to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

### CONVICTION WITHOUT SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HANMANDAS JAYARAMDAS SINGI.

THIS was a report from Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, of the proceeding of the Bench of Magistrates, Sholapur City, before whom, in September last, the accused was charged with omitting to give written notice to the municipality, as required by section 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees, in default five days simple imprisonment. In appeal, the conviction was upheld, but sentence reversed, in November last by Mr. A. W. G. Chackerbutty sub-divisional Magistrate of Sholapur. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Pratt in making the reference, said: The Magistrate erred in construing the words of the Act "shall be liable to fine," as giving him a discretion to pass no sentence although the offence is proved. In any case, an authoritative ruling on this point would be useful. The magistrate's order in appeal is not justified by the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, section 423b. I recommend that the appellate order be reversed; and the appeal remanded for rehearing.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving judgment on the reference, said: Section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is applicable to summons cases, provides that if the magistrate finds the accused guilty he shall pass sentence according to law. Section 74 of the District Municipal Act determines the amount of punishment to which the accused shall be liable. We think that the divisional magistrate in reversing the sentence and directing that no sentence at all shall be passed, lost sight of the imperative provisions of the former section. He was bound to pass sentence according to his discretion within the limits allowed by law. Mr. Choubal argued that this was a case, to which section 75 of the Indian Penal Code might be applied. But we are not prepared to accept this view, which does not seem to have been taken by the lower Appellate Court, as it upheld the conviction. We now reverse the order of the divisional magistrate relating to the sentence, and return the papers with instructions to him to dispose of the appeal according to law.

## BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Small Causes Court Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit, in which Messrs. Shepherd and Co. claimed to recover from Messrs. Soondersdas Dharamsey and another, a sum of Rs. 1,909, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to carry out a contract. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The plaintiff's case was that by an agreement, dated the 25th day of November, 1899, the defendants agreed to give to the plaintiffs freight-room by the first steamer sailing from Bombay to Have, after the arrival of the plaintiff's cargo of sandalwood, coffee, &c., from Mangalore for six months ending the 30th June, 1900, at certain rates. It was further agreed that on the defendants' failing to give such freight, the plaintiffs were to be at liberty to secure freight per any other steamer and that the defendants were to be responsible for any excess freight over the contract rate. The plaintiffs' goods arrived in January and February, but the defendants failed to supply freight, and they had therefore, to secure the freights through Messrs. Chiggonna & Co., brokers, at 82s. per ton. The plaintiffs claimed to recover the difference amounting to Rs. 1,909 from the defendants.

The defendants admitted the contract, but pleaded that the rate at which the freight had been secured was excessive, 18s. to 19s. being a fair market rate.

The Court, after hearing the evidence, found that the rate was not excessive, and that the plaintiffs could not have secured freight at the rate mentioned by the defendants and passed a decree for the amount claimed with Rs. 51 professional costs.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### HALF YEARLY REPORT.

THE following is the report of the committee for the half-year ending 30th June to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the pavilion on Monday, the 13th inst.:—

The total number of members of the gymkhana is 1,836, of whom 458 were resident on 30th June 1900; 73 new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 13 members have resigned. 35 temporary Members were elected during the half-year.

At the last general meeting held on the 19th day of February 1900, the committee for the year was elected by ballot, the result being as follows, viz.:—The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, President, J. A. Jeffery, Joint Hony. Secretary and Treasurer, Marshall F. Reid, Joint Hony. Secretary, W. A. Haig-Brown, Hony Secretary, Boats, Dr. D. Macdonald, Hony Secretary, Bowls, Major A. E. Aitken, Hony Secretary, Cricket, H. G. W Meikle, Hony Secretary, Golf, C. H. S. Boggs, Hony Secretary, and Tennis, J. A. Lord. Hon Secretary, Polo, A. C. W. Fosbery, Hon Secretary, Racquets, J. Sheepshanks, Hon Secretary, Football and Hockey, F. A. Prevost, Additional Member, F. C. Macrae, Additional Member, P. B. Savile, Additional Member, H. E. E. Procter, Additional Member.

The following changes have taken place in the committee during the half year:—Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. J. Sheepshanks undertook the duties of joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer on Mr. J. A Jeffrey's departure to England. Boats Secretary.—Mr. W. E. Crum undertook the duties of Boats Secretary in place of Mr. Haig-Brown resigned. Cricket Secretary.—Captain R. H. Anderson undertook the duties of Cricket Secretary as Major Aitken left Bombay. Lawn Tennis.—Mr. J. C. Brooks undertook the duties of Lawn Tennis Secretary on Mr. C. H. S. Boggs' departure for Europe. Polo Secretary.—Mr. P. L. Prevost undertook the duties of Polo Secretary on the resignation of Mr. J. A. Lord. Football and Hockey.—Mr. D. F. Vines undertook the duties of Football and Hockey on the resignation of Mr. Sheepshanks.

Additional Member.—Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown accepted the invitation of the committee to join as an additional member in room of Mr. P. B. Savile who left for England.

Cricket.—The prospects this season are satisfactory. There is a great variety of bowling; the batting talent is fair all round. If the full strength can be got together a very useful team can be put in the field. The ground with the watering all the hot weather is much better than it has been for years, and the wickets will, it is believed, prove excellent. Two teams will be put in the field as often as possible, the only difficulty being to find a ground to play on.

Polo.—During the first four months of the year was very well supported, but latterly the number of players has sensibly diminished, and at the end of June it was not always possible to muster the requisite number for a game.

Racquets.—The court has been better attended during the past six months than for any six months during the past three years, the average number of members per month being 32 against 26 for the corresponding six months last year. In January and March there were 37 and 40 players respectively.

Lawn Tennis.—The courts were largely patronized during the season. The entries for the Handicap Tournaments, however, were below the average owing to diffidence in entering on the part of some of the playing members. The entries for the Maryat Cup Tournament were larger than usual. The Western India Challenge Singles was won by Mr. W. Reid; the doubles by Messrs. Cheetham and Fischer; the Marryat Cup by Mr. J. C. Brooks; the Handicap Singles by Mr. W. Reid at—30, and the doubles by Messrs. F. J. Marshall and H. Baville.

Boats.—Until the monsoon began very few boats were used; now there is slight improvement. A four is going out regularly with the view of competing at the Poona Regatta to be held in September.

Golf.—The season was brought to a close earlier than usual, the last of the regular competitions being played in the beginning of February. It was a very successful one, both as regards the numbers playing and the condition of the putting greens. The Wimbledon Cup was won by Mr. W. P. Peobey, the St. Andrews and St. George's Medals by Mr. P. F. Fischer, and the Blackheath Medal by Mr. H. G. W. Meikle.

Football.—Rugby Football has started under promising aspects this year. Many new men have turned out, and there is now a fair lack of players for the clubups. A good tournament is expected. Association does not promise so well, as there is a dearth of players. It is hoped that the prospects will improve during the season.

Hockey.—This year this game was started in April, and the tournament was held at the end of May. This innovation was generally considered a good thing, and the tournament was undoubtedly a success, there being a fair number of entries, and the play on the appearance of the grounds. The Indians were in the final, which was won by the Royal Scots.

Bowls.—The newly laid green, during last half-year, was not in a condition to permit of much play, but in the hot weather games were played from time to time. We hope during the present monsoon to be able to remove most of the objectionable features from the green, and to have it in good working order by September, or at least by October.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 1 | 33 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 5 | 1 | 48 |
| D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Cheroo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 0 | 69 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Water Dividend | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| Total | 6 | 4 | 228 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 78,802 | 64,705 | |
| Cholera | 71 | 51 | |

## THE SEASON OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

THE following is the Board of Revenue's telegraphic summary for the week ending the 28th ultimo:—"Rainfall is heavy or good almost throughout the West Coast, the Deccan, Central and Southern Dit, tricts and South Arcot; elsewhere moderate or ligh and very light in the littoral parts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam. July rainfall is up to or in excess of the average except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where general deficiency is considerable, but follows good earlier rainfall. Irrigation supplies are generally adequate and good for the season. Agricultural operations are proceeding briskly almost throughout, and standing crop is thriving except in parts of the Circars where the recent rainfall was deficient. Pasture is improving rapidly in most parts and fodder is generally sufficient. Cattle is generally normally improving. Prices are considerably cheaper in the Deccan and South Arcot, and slightly so in the Central Districts; dearer in the Circars and almost stationary elsewhere. On the averages, the rates in the Deccan show no increase; elsewhere rice is about half a seer and cholum and ragi one to two seers dearer, cumbu is almost stationary. Test-workers in Kistna are 1,653, and in the Deccan 6,975; weavers, 3,060; total 5,074 men, 5,810 women and 809 children, aggregating 11,693 workers. General prospects have much improved with rain between the 18th and 25th ultimo in all the affected areas. Heavy rain in Kistna on the 30th and 31st ultimo."

## NOVEL MODE OF CLIMBING COCOANUT TREES.

MR. A. F. G. MOSCARDI, Assistant Collector of South Canara, in his report on the recent inspection of the Amindur Islands, a group of the Laccadives under the administration of the Collector of South Canara, notices the (to him) novel method adopted by the inhabitants of the Chetlat Island in climbing cocoanut trees without the aid of ropes, which they do walking up the trunk on all fours with the action of a bear walking. This mode, it is observed, has a most remarkable appearance, while it develops the muscles of the shoulder to a considerable size. The islanders believe this accomplishment is the gift of a saint, whose tomb is on the island. But one man informed Mr. Moscardi that he thought any boy could learn it, but he doubted if he could teach it to a full-grown man. As a rule, the average islander here is a well-grown and powerful man of remarkable endurance. When rowing from one island to another the men will row strongly for six hours or more continuously, and this notwithstanding the fact that they are miserably poor and that their food is generally insufficient. They live wholly on rice and fish and cocoanuts and seldom have vegetables or meat.

It appears that when the 13th Batalion of Yeomanry was surrounded on a kopje near Liudley, Colonel Spragge, who was in command, sent a trooper off to Lord Methuen asking for reinforcements. The trooper, Hankey by name, who, by the way, is on his way to England, had a most exciting ride. Journeying partly on foot and partly on commandered horses, moving each night, and "lying low" during the day, he managed, within a week, to reach Lord Methuen, and conducted the reinforcements back to Lindley within the time that the officer in command of the 13th had said he could hold out. But the Boers, who at first were only 500 strong, had rapidly swelled to 2,000, and had also brought up guns. The D.C.O.'s had therefore been obliged to surrender. The Yormanry might, however, have been rescued if Lord Methuen's men had pressed the pursuit. De Wet admitted afterwards that if the relieving force had pressed for anothe quarter of an hour, he would have been obliged to abandon prisoners and convoy. But night was coming on, and the pursuit was abandoned. The disaster is said to have been due to General Colville evacuating Lindley without notifying Colonel Spragge, who was to join him there. The 13th therefore marched straight into a trap.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes the unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Cruickshank in E flat.
Hymns—323, 313, 260 an t 294.
2 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—400, 382 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15, a.m. and evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL, No Service,

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—257, 260 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Plain).
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, (Wesley).
Hymns—12, 265 and 550.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
3 p.m.—Servants Meeting.
6 p.m.—Divine Service—Holy Communion.
Wednesday at 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Sermon to Men by the Rev. R. M. Gray.
Hymns—1, 464 and 315; Psalm 95, tune 53.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE,

(Near the School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 260, 322 and 294.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 466, 242 and 231.
The Offertories for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Tharne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

(Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, (Choral.) Preacher Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-15 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong, (Choral.) Prescher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for General Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
4-45 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 242, 260, 210 and 24.

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## COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AERIAL STEAMSHIP.

### WHAT MAJOR BADEN-POWELL THINKS OF IT.

SHORTLY before Major Baden-Powell, the inventor of the war-kite, and brother to the General, went to South Africa with his regiment, he went over to Germany to inspect the vast contrivance which Count Zeppelin expected would plough its way through the realms of the air even as the Atlantic liner glides over the waters. As the secretary of the Aeronautical Society Major Baden-Powell had seen many flying machines, none of which answered the expectations of their designers. He was, however, greatly impressed with the aerial steamship of Count Zeppelin, and considered that it marked a distinct advance in aerial navigation. The successful flight of this particular flying machine the other day lends peculiar interest to the following account of the Count's invention, which is the most complete yet published. For the details we are indebted to Major Baden-Powell, who is still at the front, and who must be keenly interested in the trials of the air ship.

THE INVENTOR

is Count Zeppelin, a Lieutenant-General in the German Army, whose name was well-known at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, for his daring reconnaissance which he carried out. Before that he had attended, in a private capacity, the civil war in America, and his first ballon ascent was in one of the military balloons of the Federal Army. More recently he has been employed on the staff of the King of Wurtemberg, and in this capacity has attended several State functions in England. The Count has for many years been interested in the study of aerial navigation, and is said to have spent something like 250,000 on his experiments. They, with several very influential supporters, he formed a company, with a capital of one million marks (£50,000), and started on his present venture. A commission was appointed to inquire into his plans, and report on the possibilities of success or otherwise. When asked whom of notable of scientific men he would like appointed, he replied: "Prof. Helmholtz, because he is the greatest opponent of my theories." The Professor was appointed, went deeply into the subject, and finally owned that the matter was well worth trial.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE

is to construct a very long balloon—the length giving the requisite buoyancy without increase of resistance by sectional area. This principle appears to be sound enough, since we know that ships have sometimes been saw in half, and an extra length added without the speed of the ship being thereby diminished. But such great lengths necessarily involves a frame work to keep the balloon rigid. This frame-work consists of a number of large hoops, with longitudinal pieces connecting them, and diagonal wire stays to impart rigidity. So far, the idea is very much the same as that so ably brought forward by Mansfield in his book on "Aerial Navigation." But times have changed and the materials used are vastly superior. Count Zeppelin has evidently thought of. The framework is almost entirely constructed of aluminium, lattice-girders, about 7 inches wide, being formed of bars, the whole riveted together with aluminium rivets. This enormous structure, somewhat resembling a vast bird-cage, looking as frail as a cobweb, yet really of marvellous strength and stiffness, weighs about 7,200lbs. Over this framework is stretched hempen netting, both to the inside and outside of the girders, so that there are two layers of netting, as there are to be two skins to the balloon. This immense framework, over 420 feet in length, is subdivided by network partitions, in each of which a gas bag of corresponding shape is inserted, so that altogether there will be something like 17 balloons. Outside all will be a cover of waterproofed silk, both to make a smooth surface for the air, and to protect the balloon, and the space between the two will tend to mitigate the varying influences of temperature on the gas. The ends of the cylinder, which is nearly 37 feet in diameter, are of an ogivale shape—that is, similar to the bow of a boat, or head of a projectile—the point being formed of a nearly hemispherical aluminium cap. Under almost the entire length of the vessel runs a gangway or gallery, a couple of feet wide, of aluminium plate. This adds rigidity to the hull as well as forming a means of communication. The two cars are also made of aluminium plate, looking like canoes, and are rigidly connected to the main framework.

NOT THE LEAST INTERESTING FEATURE

of the construction is the method of housing this aerial monster. A huge raft has been made, nearly 500 feet long, on which a great wooden house has been built. At one end is an immense doorway, with canvas curtains to close over it, which consequently has very much the appearance of the proscenium of a theatre. This structure alone is said to have cost £10,000. The advantages of such a floating stable are many. First, if it had been built rigidly on shore, and it were required to draw out the balloon (not unlike drawing an enormous sword from its scabbard), it can well be understood that, should the wind be blowing strongly against the door, or on one side of the house, there would be great difficulty in doing so. By mooring the raft, however, at the bow only, it naturally swings away, so that the doorway is always to leeward, and the air-ship can be drawn out with the wind. Then an open space of water, all round, without trees or buildings to interfere, is most desirable in starting the machine, and in the event of an accidental precipitation, no very serious damage is likely to come to either man or machine. Add to these the economy of not having to buy or hire land, no risk of damaging crops, and comparative ease of keeping inquisitive sightseers at a respectful distance, and the great advantages of the system may be realised. There is, moreover, another device to aid the task of

STARTING THE BALLOON.

The great house-boat is in reality a floating dock containing within it a long raft, on which the balloon rests. When the start is to be made, this raft is towed out of the house, and there is the balloon all ready for ascent. But this great floating structure is not the only accommodation provided for the undertaking. Near by is a floating shed containing a number of pontoons to carry the gas tubes for inflation. Then there is the boat-house to accommodate several oil-launches and other boats, while on shore some great sheds are erected, wherein the balloons are prepared and varnished, and the usual offices and draughtsmen's rooms complete the establishment. The whole affair is thus undertaken in no small way; four engineers are employed to carry out the designs of the inventor, and from 40 to 70 artisans are usually at work under there orders. It is a veritable dockyard, which one can hardly realise is solely established for the coming ships of the air. Then as regards

THE PROPULSION

another novelty comes in. Count Zeppelin is convinced, from the experiments he has made, that small screws revolving at a high velocity are more efficient than those which are large, and rotated at a slower rate. The line of propulsive power should evidently be, as near as possible, coincident with the centre of resistance, and therefore instead of placing the propellers underneath the balloon, as has so often been done in former attempts, he places them at each side of the vessel on a level with the central axis. Two pairs of propellers, each being a four-bladed screw, about 16ft. in diameter, are thus arranged, one pair near the fore part, and one near the after part of the ship. Two cars, to carry the engines, are placed below, each containing a benzine Daimler motor of about 15 horse-power. These engines are connected to the screws by bevel gearing and aluminium tube shafts. In order to avoid any danger of firing the balloon, as occurred to Dr. Woelfert some years ago, the ignition of the engines is electrical, and the exhaust pipes are carefully closed in with double wire gauze. The question of propulsion is the gist of the whole matter. It may be laid down as an axiom that a navigable balloon, to be a practical success, must be able to attain a speed of at least twenty miles an hour. Anything much less than this would be insufficient to stem a moderate breeze, and if so huge a vessel is wafted away from its dock it would be most difficult to house elsewhere, and would run a great chance of being wrecked by the wind. The inventor is very hopeful of being able to attain a speed of at least twenty-two miles an hour, and this seems not improbable on considering theoretically the data. The Count has been testing his propellers in a very practical way. He has rigged a framework on a large boat, in which the engine is placed, and the screws being fixed ina position above, and geared to the engine just as they would be in the balloon, but with shorter connections. On revolving the screws (at 1,100 revolutions per minute) the boat is driven along through the water, and has thus attained a speed of twelve miles an hour. By taking into consideration the relative densities of the resisting medium, and the surface of resistance, a very good comparison can be made, from which the inventor obtains his calculation of twenty-two miles an hour. If we further consider the matter by taking other data, we got equally

ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

Thus, on comparing this with the most practicable navigable balloon we have hitherto known, viz., "La France," we find that the latter, with about 8 horse-power, attained a speed of 14 miles an hour at its trials. Its sectional area was about 520 square feet, or a little more than half that of Count Zeppelin's vessel. Roughly speaking, then, we may say that we have four times the engine power to drive double the resistance, which, other things being equal, should give that much speed again, or 21 miles an hour. It will be useful to consider for a moment the effects of head winds on a machine capable of going 22 miles an hour. As far as daily mean velocity of the wind goes, only on an average of about one day in a week is it greater than this in England, though the maximum pressure of occasional gusts might often imply a greater rate. Then it would of course be impossible to go windward at all. Still, even this does not nullify the usefulness of the vessel. Evenings and mornings are usually comparatively calm and plenty of opportunity is thus given for experiment or for short trips. When carrying out long journeys the great question will be how to house the huge vessel when a strong contrary wind does come on to blow.

LANDING

will also be a very ticklish manœuvre, as anything like a bump might cause the whole framework and especially the propeller connections, to be bent. As for steering the craft two vertical rudders are provided for changing the horizontal direction of progress, while the vertical course and the general level of the vessel is regulated by a shiftable weight to be drawn, by means of ropes, towards one or other end of the ship. This latter arrangement may appear somewhat clumsy, and if the vessel as a whole prove successful, we predict that some other contrivance will be adopted for regulating the horizontality. With the idea of being able to ascend to a considerable height in the air, the balloons are, in filling, not to be fully distended, so as to allow for expansion in rarefied regions; but small auxiliary gas bags are, sandwiched in between, fixed with valves, so that they can be emptied

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 97 5-8—1-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .. £92 5-8 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 15-16—1-16
Do in New York ..... 60 7-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 15 1-2 unchanged.
Do on New York ..... 4 87 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent, unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. "
Extra Bills on Calcutta Rs. 100,000, at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Extra Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
ARRIVAL.—Aston Hall.
The Bank of England's reserve is 35 per cents of its liabilities.
BROWN RAPESEED.—London quotes 41s., 9d. July-August, Hamburg, Buyers dull.
EXCHANGE.—On opening after last mail left rates were unchanged but on Monday the Bazaar came out as large buyers and took all they could get of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 29-32d. and Demand at 1s. 3,15-16d. when rates declined 1-32nd, and during the week, in spite of another poor allotment of Councils, have remained steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. Telegraphic at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand occasionally 1s. 3 15-16d. being given for the latter. The rate for Credits has eased off 1-32nd, the rate being now 1s. 4 5-32d. for ready but as so few bills are on the market this makes very little difference. Forward drawing rates are steadier and 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic has been done for October and 1s. 4d. Demand for December.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 3 29 32d. |
| 3 Months' Sight Credits | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| " Francs | 109 3-4 to 109 1-2 |
| Shanghai 30 dys' Sight | Rs. 199 1-2 |
| Hongkong " " | 147 |
| Japan " " | 148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet during the week under report with rates somewhat unsettled. On Monday the market opened at Rs. 94-4 for 31st July account and closed at Rs. 94-5 per cent. Tuesday was the Settlement day which passed off quietly at Rs. 94-5 and Rs. 94-6 per cent. The surplus of about 25 lakh has been carried forward by budlee, at the difference of one and-a-half annas to two annas. On Wednesday the opening rate for the 31st August was Rs. 94-5 and on Thursday the market continued improving till it touched Rs. 94-10. On Friday the market opened at same rate and closed at Rs. 94 6 per cent. The Exchange Banks are reported to have sold about 20 lakhs for 31st August and to have bought in the London market at the lower rates. Ready Paper is quoted 2 annas higher than forward. Small clean pieces have changed hands at about 8 annas higher. The money market during the week remains unchanged from last week and the rate of interest of the Presidency Banks being also unchanged. Municipal Sanitary and Tanna Bonds have changed hands at 113 and 115, while Port Trust guaranteed and unguaranteed bonds have changed hands at 98 1-2 and 99 respectively.
STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market during the week has been steady. Mill shares are in good demand owing to the heavy and good rain in Guzerat and Kathiawar and investors have come forward to take advantage of the low rates now ruling and they are further supported by the satisfactory sale of Yarn bales and the low rates of Cotton caused by the good rains in the cotton districts. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,220, while Commercials are quiet at 57. Press shares are in good enquiry and the Mofussil's, Indians, Berar's and Volkart's have improved to 375, 140, 490 and 950 and some transactions are reported in them. The Treacher's and Kemp's have changed hands at 980 and 375, while other miscellaneous shares are steady at previous quotations. The Tapti Valley shares have improved to 480, while Ahmedabad-Prantej after touching 630 are steady at 650. China's, Currimbhoy's and David's have improved to 420, 590 and 260, while Swadeshi's and Central India are in demand at 515 and 1,800. Petit's after touching 1,650 have closed at 1,610. Queen's have improved to 550, while Greaves Cotton still shares are steady at previous quotations. Colaba Land shares are neglected at 305. There are buyers of Hindustan, Western India and Indian Manufacturing at 290, 225 and 410. Morarjee and Sholapur's are steady at 1,350, and 1,775. Southern Mahratta shares have changed at 225.
WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—Very little need be written as during the week under review the monsoon has returned with all its vitality of former years and with a copious rainfall all over the country, especially as regards Bombay and the famine-stricken districts of Guzerat and Khathiawar prospects are brighter all round than has been the case for the last 3 or 4 years.
FREIGHTS.—Owing to the good rains that have fallen during the week over the country generally a better feeling has been apparent, especially for the new year, with, consequently, a better enquiry and the market closes steady. At the beginning of the week the London Bridge was reported taken up by native charterers for August loading, two ports, at 15s. 6d. and the City of Lucknow taken up by the P. and O. Co., at 16s., to be berthed probably for London and Antwerp. Small bookings have been going on during the week, measurement for Liverpool at 17s. to 17s. 6d. for this month and 14s. for Marseilles. For Trieste and Venice for same shipment 19s. has been paid for Seeds and Cotton and for September 15s. to 16s, 1,000 tons for Antwerp, for January loading, is reported at 16s. 6d. while business has been done for Dunkirk for September at same rate and more business, Antwerp and Dunkirk, for December-January loading, also at 16s. 6d. For London 16s. has been paid for September shipment and Hull for this month, the same rate has been paid, but in both cases 6d higher is now asked. For May next year some 1,500 tons have been booked for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 17s. 3d.
COALS.—The market during the week has been quiter both for near and forward delivery but with Calcutta freights very scarce for this month we are teadier for near delivery. With the exception of a large business done in Deshargur for 1902-1903, 100,000 tons sold direct to consumers at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0, and 3,000 tons of same description at Rs. 15-4-0, 500 tons monthly. January to June next year very little has been done during the week.
GIRIDHI.—A sale of 2,000 tons for August is reported at Rs. 16-12-0 to consumers.
SEEBPORE.—There are buyers for September at Rs. 15.
The following are quotations for coal alongside :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Singarini | 13 1-2 |
| Deshazar | Bengal 16 1-4 |
| Muir's Navigation | " 14 1-4 |
| Jardine's | " 14 1-2 |
| Seebpore | " 14 1-2 |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.
WHEAT.—Market has been declining throughout the week owing to the rains up-country. After touching Rs. 5, April-May, we close steadier at Rs. 5-0-6 owing to a demand for speculation. Ready, August, quiet at Rs. 5-6, and September Rs. 5-7-6.
SEEDS—LINSEED.—Quiet throughout the week, there has been and is a slight demand at Rs. 10-2 for bold, but business has been very small, our stocks being exhausted.
CASTORSEED—Closes steady with business doing at Rs. 1 under last week. We quote Rs. 40.
RAPESEED.—In Yellow Cawnpore some business has this week been done at Rs. 7-14, thus clearing out the stock of this description. Brown Cawnpore neglected and is nominally quoted at Rs. 7-6.
POPPYSEED—Closes steady at a decline of one anna on last week, say at Rs. 8-6, at which a fair amount of business has been done.
GINGELLY.—Market quiet for want of stuff and the business during the week has consequently been very insignificant.
Yellow Hinghanghat Rs. 48-4 to 48-8.
Receipts for the week :—

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat including about 30,000 cwts Australian | 80,389 |
| Linseed | 6,280 |
| Rapeseed | 3,943 |
| Gingelly | 668 |
| Poppy | 2,458 |
| Castorseed | 13,888 |

WEATHER AND CROPS.—There have been good rains in Guzerat, Kathiawar and in general all over the country and early crops are generally reported to be doing very well.
COTTON.—The market continues quiet and prices especially for New Crops have declined on the strength of the improved crop accounts that have come to hand from Guzerat and Kathiawar consequent upon the satisfactory fall of rain which has taken place during the past week. The decline in Americans has to a certain extent also had the effect of making holders more inclined to sell than they were. The demands for ready cotton keeps small, and the daily sales at Colaba seldom reach more than a few hundred bales, in fact on some days practically nothing was sold.
Shipments to Europe have been on rather a larger scale than for some time past, but this appears to be due more to the fact that consignments are being sent forward for spot sales than to any improvement in the demand for Surats from English or Continental spinners. The improvement in the Yarn Market gave holders hopes of seeing an improved demand for Cotton from the local Mill buyers but so far this has not taken place. Japan buyers continue to hold aloof but there has been rather more doing in ready lots in Japan during the last week or two at prices however considerably less than the nominal market rates quoted here for similar Cottos. The crop accounts from up-country are much improved, good rains having fallen in the districts from which last week serious complaints in the absence of rain were coming to hand daily. Sowing has made good progress and with the exception of Kathiawar has been almost completed. The general outlook is decidedly more hopeful than it was a week ago so far as Crop accounts are concerned but the enquiry for Ready Cotton continues extremly limited.
The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

| | Per Candy. Rs. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal, Fine | 200 | 4 3-32 |
| do. F. G | 190 | 3 29-32 |
| do. " 15-25 January 1901. | 179 | 3 23-32 |
| do. Good | 185 | 3 13-16 |
| Belatee Fine | 210 | 4 5-16 |
| do. F. G. | 205 | 4 7-32 |
| Khandesh, F. G. | 205 | 4 7-32 |
| Oomra, F. G. | 212 | 4 11-32 |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | 224 | 4 21-32 |
| Westerns | 213 | 4 3-8 |
| Broach Good, 15-25 March 1901 | 213 | 4 13-32 |

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 200 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 15-32d. —4-32. Arrivals closed steady.
Mid Uplands in Liverpool—

| Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-March. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·13 | 5·03 | 4·32 | 4·25 |
| —7-64 | —5-64 | —3-64 | —5-64 |

All other grades are 1-16th lower than yesterday.
In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 1,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 " |
| " to Continent | 2,000 " |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 3-4—1-4 |
| Futures, month of September | 8·41—4 |
| " of December | 8·05 unchanged. |

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

| Receipts. | 1900 Bales | 1899. Bales | 1898 Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 13,03 | 7,147 | |
| From 1s. Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 516,214 | 16,73,951 | 15,26,659 |
| Clearances to Great Britain and Continent. | | | |
| For the week | 4,006 | 3,205 | 4,475 |
| From 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 95,169 | 481,992 | 416,364 |
| Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c. | | | |
| For the week | | 21,346 | 35,890 |
| From 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 161,811 | 376,851 | 329,626 |

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1899. cwts. | 1898. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 80,389 | 7,817 | 30,572 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug | 1,431,762 | 4,066,949 | 7,057,763 |
| Linseed for the week | 6,280 | 11,945 | 28,007 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 629,607 | 1,812,434 | 1,925,282 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 3,943 | 33,749 | 69,730 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 532,318 | 1,651,567 | 1,574,218 |
| Gingelly for the week | 668 | 940 | 4,868 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 2nd Aug. | 939,046 | 1,013,205 | 1,160,110 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1899. cwts. | 1898. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | | 130,104 | 26,780 |
| Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 2 | 3 | 2,681,838 | 5,330,771 |
| Linseed for the week | 3,994 | 53,179 | 23,001 |
| Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 2 | 656,558 | 1,791,755 | 1,889,528 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 16,415 | 65,170 | 71,446 |
| Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 2 | 776,102 | 1,471,507 | 1,506,891 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | | 7,186 | 252 |
| Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug 2 | 1,191,710 | 1,341,676 | 1,332,483 |

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a better feeling in the Bazaar during the past week owing to the good rains that have fallen in Guzerat and Kathiawar and Rupee prices for Grey Shirtings have advanced 6 pies to one anna per piece. The consumptive demand is still small however but a better business is looked for shortly, and in anticipation of the season's demand dealers have been making fair purchases of both Grey and Bleached Goods, but as very fair stocks are held prices for the latter are not as high as they showed before owing to the want of demand for nearly all descriptions of white cloths.
IMPORTED YARNS.—The market is quiet but steady, and dealers are hopeful of the future.
Current quotations of local made piece-goods and Yarns on Friday, 3rd August, 1900 :—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Steady.

| | Inches. | Yards. | Weight in lbs. | Net rates per lb. as to cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T Cloths | 16 to 18 | 12 to 22 | 1 1-4 to 2 1-2 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Do | 24 to 31 | 20 to 24 | 4 to 7 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Long Cloths | 30 to 44 | 20 to 38 | 7 to 12 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Do | 45 to 55 | 33 to 38 | 7 to 12 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Domestics | 18 to 27 | 20 to 66 | 8 to 16 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Do | 27 to 37 | 36 to 72 | 14 to 25 | 6·75 to 7·25 |
| Chuddars | 35 to 54 | 4 to 6 | 1 to 3 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Do | 54 to 72 | 5 to 6 | 2 1-2 to 4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Plain Dhoties | 20 to 27 | 4 to 7 | 1-2 to 1 1-4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Do | 30 to 45 | 8 to 11 | 1 1-4 to 3 1-4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Real Bordered Dhoties | 20 to 27 | 4 to 7 | 1-2 to 1 1-4 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Do | 30 to 45 | 8 to 11 | 1 1-4 to 3 1-4 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Dhoties with Fancy Borders | 30 to 50 | 8 to 11 | 1 to 3 | 7·00 to 7·75 |
| Sooti-Gray with coloured lines | 24 to 38 | 24 | 3 to 6 | 7·50 to 8·00 |
| Checks | 24 to 27 | 24 | 5 to 6 | 8·00 to 9·00 |
| Drills, Grey | 24 to 27 | 40 | 8 to 13 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Towells and Napkins (Different sizes) | | | | 7·00 to 7·50 |

YARN.

MARKET :—Strong

| Twist | No. | 6s Mule, As. | 4 3-8 to 4 1-2 per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " | 10s | " " | 4 3-4 " 4 3-8 " |
| " | 12s | " " | 4 3-4 " 5 1-8 " |
| " | 16s | " " | 5 " 5 1-4 " |
| " | 20s | " " | 5 1-8 " 5 1-4 " |
| " | 24s | " " | 5 1-2 " 5 3-4 " |
| " | 30s | " " | 6 1-4 " 6 1-2 " |
| " | 40s | " " | 6 3-4 " 7 " |
| " | 50s | " " | 7 1-2 " 8 " |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to-day compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season.

| Growths. | Yesterday. Cwts. | Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs. | Total for the week. | Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st. 1900. | 1899. | October 1st. 1899. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish, Barnee and Nugur | .. | ... | 35 | 67033 | 313317 | 110838 | 411278 |
| Berar | .. | ... | 138 | 31478 | 116965 | 41748 | 125829 |
| | .. | 23 | 101 | 76921 | 448976 | 127866 | 612469 |
| Total Oomras | .. | 23 | 277 | 174532 | 909758 | 280472 | 1149567 |
| Hingunghat | ... | ... | ... | 5046 | 9622 | 7645 | 12462 |
| Dholleras | ... | ... | ... | 25695 | 276741 | 55371 | 318443 |
| Broach | ... | ... | 500 | 19105 | 119573 | 41476 | 122056 |
| Compta & Dharwar | ... | 45 | 1016 | 32401 | 115537 | 72321 | 126929 |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 157 | 23304 | 11616 | 23904 | 17187 |
| Bengals | ... | 25 | 92 | 180532 | 21+189 | 32417 | 230144 |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | 18509 | 6624 | 24196 | 6941 |
| Persian | ... | ... | 81 | 10497 | 191 | 12012 | 259 |
| American | ... | 119 | 250 | 13697 | 2139 | 18933 | 2872 |
| Egyptian | ... | 188 | 188 | 3222 | 2253 | 11766 | 2933 |
| Other Sorts | ... | ... | 1099 | 5504 | 19 | 6648 | 22 |
| Total | ... | 193 | 3681 | 543214 | 1673351 | 879413 | 2016813 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

| | Total day's receipts | Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900 | Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900 | Total Receipts for same period in 1899 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cwts. | cwts. | tons. | cwts. |
| Wheat | 8070 | 8339 | 1431762 | 4066959 |
| Linseed | 1551 | 6280 | 628307 | 1812434 |
| Rapeseed | 272 | 3943 | 532318 | 1651567 |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 668 | 939046 | 1013205 |
| Poppyseed | 192 | 2458 | 404024 | 503776 |
| Groundnuts | 403 | 1816 | 38023 | 132722 |
| Castorseed | 1952 | 13888 | 341941 | 673385 |
| Rice | 1301 | 45899 | 9031427 | 2276259 |
| Myrabollams | ... | 444 | a290498 | b..... |

a Since 1st April 1900. b Not recorded.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers ..... 62 5-8
Bar Silver ..... 27 15-16
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £31,040,000. Decrease £200,000 ; Public Deposits £10,400,000, Increase £600,000 ; Other Deposits £40,100,000, Increase £200,000 ; Other Securities £10,500,000 ; Increase £2,300,000 ; Notes and Gold £17,900,000, Decrease £1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 35 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.
*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

TIENTSIN.

DEATH.

OLLIVANT—July 13 or 14, killed in action at Tientsin, Lionel Arthur Edward, Captain, Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Sir Charles and Lucy (Eddie) Ollivant, "gallantly attempting to carry ammunition to hard-pressed American troops." Aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—July 28, at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Helen, the dearly loved wife, for 20 years, of W H Bartlett, Madras Marine Department (Retired), aged 49 years and 8 months.
KINSINGER—June 23, in the General Hospital, Madras, the Rev Samuel C Kinsinger, Missionary, of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Guntur, aged 36 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.


THE declaration of the Government through Mr. Brodrick that the policy of Great Britain in China is to co-operate with the Powers for the speedy relief of the Legations to vindicate the sanctity of the Envoys and to exact indemnity winds up with the emphatic declaration that Great Britain will never be a party to the indianising of China and will oppose any partition, and has resolved that the Government of China must be by Chinese for the Chinese. That is a statesmanlike declaration, rendered necessary by the menace and violence of Germany. The only criticism it is open to is that it should have been made at the outset before schemes of aggrandisement began to take form. It is now known that Japan stipulated as the price of her compliance with the invitation of Great Britain to take the lead in the restoring of order in the Imperial province that Great Britain should undertake to reimburse her expenditure and that she should obtain Korea at the close of hostilities. The Russian press indignantly declare that the Government of the Czar would never tolerate the appearance of Japan in Korea, which has been neutralised by two Conventions. Russia certainly cannot object to the tone and purport of the British declaration. Her Government in the earliest stage of the present troubles stated that she would not favour any attack upon the territorial integrity of China which was a friendly Power whose Government must be supported :—"What Russia desires is a Chinese China." If the Chinese give credence to that declaration on the part of Russia and to the somewhat tardy declaration in the same sense now made by the British Government, they will understand that all Europe is not making war upon all China. The Viceroys may remain quiescent while a comparatively small force liberates the Legations, and await the result of the negociations to procure an indemnity and a guarantee against a recurrence of similar outbreaks. The war will be localised, and peace may be restored before the end of the year. We have, however, to count for what Lord Curzon, in his Problems of China describes as the phenomenal suspicion of Great Britain which has become apparent since the Japanese war when the Celestial Empire did not receive the support from us, on which apparently it had counted. We must now hope for the best, and trust diplomacy to avert a war which it is becoming more and more obvious would result in a general conflagation.

UNDER the somewhat ambitious title, "How England saved Europe," Dr. W. H. Fitchett, author of "Deeds that Made the Empire," tells the story of Great Britain's share in the great revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, 1793-1815. The work fills five volumes of Bell's Indian and Colonial Library, each volume filled with victories by sea or land, sufficient to swell the patriotic heart with pride. The volumes are well printed in clear type and illustrated with portraits of the military and naval heroes of the time. The first volume opens with the review by George III. in St. James' Park, of three battalions of the Guards, on February 25, 1793 —the first troops sent forth in a war which was to last twenty years and convulse the world. The French Revolution had burst forth like an eruption from a volcano and monarchs trembled for their thrones. Anarchy prevailed throughout France ; the King was imprisoned, and his life and that of the Queen were in danger. A coalition was formed to deliver the King and restore order. The Revolution was to be stamped out. In the back of the mind of each of the Powers was the silent determination to partition France, supposed to be incapable of resistance, each of the high contracting parties having fixed on the fort or province to be annexed. Pitt was at first reluctant to enter on a crusade against France, but the attitude of Great Britain was such that the revolutionary Government declared war against England. The combination seemed overwhelming ; the French frontiers were crossed, and there was no effective army to oppose the invaders. But in the poetic words of Coleridge:—"France in wrath, her giant limbs upraised, and with an oath that shook earth and heaven, stamped her strong foot and swore she would be free!" Put into prose the Terror and the organising genius of Carnot improvised armies, which to the amazement of Prussian, Austrian, Russian and Spaniard, hurled back the troops of the Coalition when they were almost in sight of Paris, which they threatened with military execution if the King or Queen were slain. The French in their turn passed the frontier, overran Flanders—the present kingdom of Belgium—conquered Holland, and occupied Savoy. It was the occupation of Antwerp that brought England into the war. Five years before she had guaranteed to Holland the exclusive right to navigate the Scheldt and the Meuse. The Convention forced the hand of Pitt, who hated the very idea of war with France. It decreed that the exclusive occupation of navigable rivers was contrary to the rights of war and ordered the French Government to open the rivers. The Convention followed up its decree by a declaration of war, and ten days later England declared war on France. This was in February, 1793. In the previous year Pitt said that there was the best of understandings between England and France, and that there was every reason to look forward to fifteen years of undisturbed peace.

The great minister had the strongest reasons for desiring to avoid war. The struggle with America, which ended in defeat, had doubled the National Debt, and consols stood at 60. So firmly did he believe in peace, that he reduced the annual vote for the navy. When the war began, the population of Great Britain was scarcely 15,000,000. France had a population of 25,000,000, which under Napoleon was to become 60,000,000. The regular troops in England did not exceed 30,000. France had 500,000, her whole nation was transformed into an army. The splendid fleet built up by Louis XVI. was reduced to impotence by cashiering the well-trained and experienced aristocratic officers and replacing them by military officers and landsmen. The British line of battleships numbered 115, the French 76. The Convention still further made the condition of the French navy utterly hopeless by a decree abolishing the trained sea-men gunners, "their existence being an offence to the principles of equality." The fleet was to be run on Republican principles. The British naval officers were highly efficient, hard and even brutal, resolved to work their crews up to the highest efficiency. The seamen, on the other hand, were either secured by the press-gang, or taken from the gaols. According to a British Admiral, they were the scum of the earth. Nevertheless, under competent leadership, they were heroes against whom the united fleets of France, Holland and Spain had not the faintest chance of success. It is true they mutinied in 1797, and insisted upon the redress of their grievances which, indeed, formed one of the scandals of the age. They were cheated of their pay and prize-money, and the pursers took two ounces out of every pound of meat and bread as their perquisites. War declared, Pitt was satisfied that it would be of brief duration and would end in one or two campaigns. Burke, who was in favour of war from the beginning, contradicted Pitt, prophesying that it would be a long and dangerous war, which, however, it was necessary to undertake. Pitt decided to fight the enemy with English gold rather than with English bayonets. His policy was to become the paymaster of the Continental Powers and raise up one coalition after another, and by a division of labour, England would fight on the sea where she was irresistible, and the Continental Powers would fight on land. Pitt, as Lord Rosebery phrases it, was heading a crusade with an army of camp-followers, who had neither convictions nor loyalty. They took his money, and laughed in their sleeves. Six coalitions cemented by British gold, dissolved in ruin. We may add that Napoleon took good care to extract from the vanquished the last shilling of the subsidies that had tempted them to declare war against France. The British navy blockaded French ports, seized French colonies and swept French trade from the sea. On land England confined herself to small expeditions without any particular object which, in the ten years, closed by the peace of Amiens, cost her 60,000 men and 1,350 officers. Toulon was delivered up to her by a royalist conspiracy, and the British Admiral seized or destroyed the best ships of the French navy. Toulon would have been held and probably annexed, but for the appearance of Captain Bonaparte on the scene, which changed the whole aspect of affairs. The Duke of York led an army into Flanders, the intention being to seize and hold Dunkirk, and the ostensible purpose co-operation with the Austrians, hard-pressed by the French.

The Duke of York knew nothing of war, and his officers, with the solitary exception of Colonel Wellesly, even less ; they regarded it as unbecoming in an officer to trouble himself about mere details. The campaign ended in disastrous failure. While England was besieging Dunkirk, Prince Coburg captured Vincennes and Conde in the name of Austria. This alarmed Prussia and filled the French Royalists with indignation Prussia made special terms with France and retired from the war, and the French armies swept the Austrians and the Duke of York out of their path. The Committee of Public Safety declared all France in a state of siege, ordered a levy of 1,200,000 troops and turned the whole country into an armed camp. There was an end of all projects of partition, and with the exception of Austria all the Powers withdrew from the League. In 1797 Pitt made three different efforts to bring about peace with France ; negociations were carried on at first through the Minister at Berne, and later on by Lord Malmesbury, first in Paris and then in Lille. An accommodation would have been arrived at but for the refusal of Pitt to retain the

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### MINISTERS AT PEKING WELL ON 30TH.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A communication from the Tsungli-Yamen, dated Peking, 30th July, has been received at Tientsin, which states that the Ministers and others are well and their relations with the Chinese Government friendly.

The Viceroy of Nanking affirms that the Ministers held as hostages will be killed if Peking is assaulted by the Allies.

### THE DELAY IN THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

A *Standard* telegram from Tientsin, dated 26th ultimo, says that the British Military arrangements are distressingly dilatory and that the other contingents were ready to march a week ago.

### THE CHINA QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons said he hoped the crisis in China would be a lesson that caution and patience were necessary for developing China.

Great Britain would never be a party to the Indianising of China, would defend Shanghai at any cost, and use British forces for co-operating with the Viceroy of the Yangtse Valley in maintaining order.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

### OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Brodrick said our policy in China was to co-operate with the Powers for the speedy relief of the Legations, to vindicate the sanctity of the Envoys and to exact indemnity. But Britain would oppose any partition of China. The Government of China, he said, must be by Chinese for the Chinese.

### ARRIVALS AT HONGKONG.

General Creagh and staff have arrived at Hongkong.

The transports Nowshera and Matiana have proceeded to Taku.

### FURTHER NEWS FROM PEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following cablegram :—

London, August 2.—The impression which has been gaining ground in some quarters that the Imperial support has been withdrawn from the Boxers does not appear to have much foundation in fact.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking has succeeded in getting a message through the Chinese cordon, in which "inter alia" he states that an Imperial edict was issued on the 2nd July applauding the previous operations of the Boxers and urging them to continue to exterminate the Christians ; it also commanded the Viceroys and Governors throughout the land to expel missionaries without respect to creed or nationality and to arrest and imprison all the Native converts. The Imperial soldiers who compose the force besieging the Legations are under the command of Yunglu and Tungfuhsiang, whose gallantry the Imperial decrees have applauded. The latter was the Imperial officer who murdered the German Minister, and is one of the most truculent leaders of the anti-foreign movement.

### THE INFANTRY BRIGADE.

#### STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 3.

The Infantry Brigade, ordered to proceed yesterday, to China will be staffed as follows :—Commandant, Brigadier-General Cummins, D. A. A. G. ; Captain Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, D. A. Q. M. G. ; Captain Hudson, Staff Corps, Signalling Officer ; and Captain Cruddas, 38th Dogras.

The 6th Bengal Infantry (not 6th Punjab Infantry) goes to China. The 16th Bengal Infantry from Fyzabad relieves the 6th Bengal Infantry at Doranda and Baxa, the 8th Bombay Infantry from Ahmednager and Indore relieves the 20th Punjab Infantry at Delhi. Two companies of the 25th Bombay Infantry move from Nasirabad to Indore.

Three-and-a-half field and two general hospitals are being mobilised in connection with the Infantry Brigade for China, forty-five medical officers, accompanying. The field hospitals will be drawn from their respective commands and general hospitals from Calcutta, where also a base hospital is being formed to receive the sick and wounded hereafter.

General Gaselee has provisionally appointed Major Geffreys, R.E., of Hongkong Garrison as Field Engineer with the expeditionary force.

The five miles of light railway, under despatch to China, are being supplied by Messrs. Jessop and Company of Calcutta.

In reply to an application from one of the Indian Army Reserve the Government of India say they have no intention at present of employing officers of that body in China. It is proposed to despatch five Royal Garrison Artillery Officers to China as soon as they can be replaced in India from Home.

General Gaselee has recommended khaki serge clothing for all troops sent from India.

The Hospital-ship Maine arrives at Colombo on the 9th inst. and Singapore on the 15th on its way to China. The Maharaja of Scindia's hospital-ship is also being got ready. It will probably be the Sobraon.

The Officers on leave, belonging to regiments proceeding to China have been ordered to rejoin.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CLIVE.

#### DEATH OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FROM CHOLERA.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed yesterday afternoon for China with the head-quarters and five companies of the 34th (Punjab) Pioneers and C section of the No. 41 Native Field Hospital. The force consisted of 10 officers, 2 ladies, 1 warrant officer, 6 sergeants, 11 native officers, 2 hospital assistants, 1 storekeeper, 457 non-commissioned officers and men, 102 public followers, 30 private followers, 14 chargers, 2 ponies, 1 ordnance maxim gun, and 8 gunpowder boxes. The men were brought to Bombay in two special trains arriving at the jetty shed at 5-50 and 7-30 a.m., respectively. On arrival they were immediately detrained and marched on board to put away their arms and accoutrements. Several companies were detailed for fatigue duties. By 11 o'clock everything was on board, and half-an-hour afterwards, the medical inspection of the men was held at the jetty shed. The men afterwards marched on board just prior to the departure of the vessel. In consequence of cases of cholera having been discovered on board the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, that vessel, which it had been arranged should leave Bombay along with the Clive, has been detained in the stream for the purpose of undergoing cleansing and disinfection. Towards this end Major J. Crimmin, V. C., Health Officer of the Port, and his staff have done everything possible. So far as the Clive is concerned an inspection disclosed that the greatest care and attention had been paid by the sanitary authorities to her cleanliness. Everywhere the vessel looked spick and span. The arrangements for the accommodation of the lascar crew were perfect.

Amongst those who were present at the Dock, to witness the departure of the 34th Pioneers, were Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District ; Captain S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine, Colonel Biennerhasset, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts ; Colonel W. H. Riddell, officiating Assistant Adjutant General ; Colonel W. F. Caluseo, Special Embarking Officer, China Expeditionary Force ; Captain Chandler, R. I. M., Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine ; Major J. Crimmin, V. C., I. M. S. ; Major Ogilvie, Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal ; Commander Gordon, R. I. M. Transport Officer ; Captain Howell, R. A. M. C. ; Captain Vincent and Captain Schofield, of the District Staff. Nothing untoward occurred in connection with the departure of the 34th Pioneers except that on Thursday, at 2-15 p. m., 1st Class Assistant Surgeon E. J. Noronha, who was to proceed on active service by the Clive was seized with cholera, and died within a few hours at St. George's Hospital. The military authorities promptly filled his place by bringing to Bombay Assistant Surgeon D. W. Ross who till Thursday night was stationed at Deolali. In the death of Assistant Surgeon Noronha, the Subordinate Medical Service has suffered the loss of an officer who was conspicuous for his abilities. He was buried yesterday morning, at Sewree Cemetery, with the military honours due to his rank.

The following are the names of the Officers proceeding by the Clive :—Lieutenant.-Col. M. C. Cooke-Collis ; Captains G. L. Holland and G. Gilbert ; Lieutenants E. B. Barratt, G. Stanley Clarke, and J. G. Jennings ; 2nd-Lieutenant B. C. H. Drew ; Lieutenant G. Hutchinson, 34th Pioneers ; Captain M.B. Pinchard, "C" Section No. 41 N. F. Hospital ; Captain C. G. Spencer, R. A. M. C. ; Nursing Sister Waterhouse and Hill, I. N. Service ; Asst. Surgeon D. W. Ross, Sub-Medical Department.

It is believed that most of the transports that are required to convey the Infantry Brigade, under orders to proceed to China, will be chartered in Bombay and after fitting here will be sent round to Calcutta and Madras from where the troops are to be embarked.

Some twenty pom-pom guns are being sent from England to the China Field Force, and India will furnish 132 draught and 66 riding horses. These are to be about 15 hands in height.

There is a possibility of more Native infantry being sent to China forthwith, but no orders have yet been issued on the subject. With the 2nd Brigade stopped at Hongkong, General Gaselee has only a slender force under his immediate orders, and reinforcements seem to be needed. India can spare another Native Brigade though British troops cannot be sent until they can be replaced from Home or South Africa.

In view of the depletion of the military establishment in India by the sudden call from China, which has involved the sending of 10,000 troops already, and the possible despatch of another 5,000 belonging to the Native Army, the long comemplated transfer of the 43rd and 44th Gurkha Rifles from Assam becomes increasingly urgent. The 42nd has been brought on the strength of the Punjab Command, and no good reason can be advanced for keeping the other two regiments in the north-east corner of India. Down-country battalions can take their place, for it is most improbable that any serious trouble will arise again on the Assam frontier. The keeping up of local battlions to garrison Manipur, Kohima, and other stations would be a mistake ; and, as it is, the 43rd have already two companies at Gilgit. This scheme of moving the three battalions to the Himalayas has been on the stocks for many years, and its progress has been painfully slow. There might well be some quickening-up now considering the changed conditions in India, generally due to the China imbroglio. It may happen that an Indian Division may have to be detained in China for an indefinite period, in which case the necessity for redistributing the forces in this country will be more marked than it is now. As regards the new regiments that are to be raised, the military authorities will no doubt keep in mind the desirability of utilising Sikhs other than those of the Jat class. The experiment of enlisting these men in the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry has, it is understood, been quite satisfactory, and as there is abundance of material at hand, it would be unwise to neglect it. The under-sized but sturdy Sikh, who is rejected in crack regiments because of his low stature, makes an excellent soldier. He is strongly built, active, and has marked powers of endurance. If a Sikh Rifle regiment were raised it is certain that recruits would be forthcoming in such numbers as to give a wide field of selection, and those remaining over could be enlisted for other battalions. The Jat Sikh is more difficult to obtain than formerly, and hence it would be well to pay more attention to his brethren, who have not his fine martial appearance and yet are of the stuff that makes good soldiers.—"Pioneer."

### BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—20th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Thompson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to medical charge, with effect from 12th July, vice Captain Evans, M.B., Indian Medical Service, transferred permanently to the Civil Department.

District Staff—Captain St. Broom, 29th Bombay Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, to be additional temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Bombay for embarkation of troops for China, vice Captain Vincent appointed temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Captain Houison-Crauford.

With reference to Bombay Command Order No.72, dated 9th February last, 2nd-Lieutenant Masson, Unattached List, is attached to 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to complete the remaining portion of this year's duty with the British Regiment.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Dugdale is transferred from the Nagpur District to the Mhow District.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2 d-Lieutenant Giles, 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry ; and Lieutenant Mathias, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Lieutenant Thackeray, R. F. A., now at home on leave, on medical certificate, has been posted as follows, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark from home about the end of this month :—2nd-Lieutenant Adams, to No. 8 Company Eastern Division ; 2nd-Lieutenants Knowles and Lumsden, to No. 25 Company Western Division ; 2nd-Lieutenant Bassett, to No. 23 Company Southern Division.

Assistance to staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department :—Lance-Corporal Cromwell, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant Clery, 25th Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned Officers have been ordered to proceed to China to join their regiments :—Lieutenant Chenevix-Trench, 26th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been ordered to return to duty in India :—Major Wood, R.A., Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Major Broome, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 9th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service twentieth year commenced on 18th June.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, Commanding Royal Artillery, Kirkee, for 60 days, on privilege leave, out of India. Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Commanding, Royal Artillery, Aden, from 13th May to 11th July, on privilege leave in India. This cancels leave in India on private affairs granted to this Officer in Bombay Command Order No. 255 of 1900.

Extension of leave is granted, in Bombay Command Order No. 86 of 1900, to the following Officer:—Hussars—Riding Master and Honorary Lieutenant Crawshaw from 16th October to 15th February 1901, on private affairs.

### RAIN IN THE DECCAN.

POONA, Aug. 3.

It is raining hard since the last two days in the Deccan. The cultivators are busy with transplanting operations. The river is swollen much.

### CHOLERA.

A few fresh cases of cholera are reported in the Cantonment.

Cholera is also rife on the G. I. P. Line. Mr. Fox, head-fitter in the workshop, was attacked yesterday. He died to-day. The deceased was married about four months ago.

Mr. Smith, pensioned conductor, and several members of his family were attacked with cholera at Bhusawal.

A case also occurred amongst the native quarters of the same line.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### GENERAL RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

General Rundle's troopers have been remounted with the Boer horses lately captured.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### FURTHER SURRENDER OF BOERS.

LONDON, Aug 3.

Latest advices state that 700 more Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.

### THE GARRISON AT RUSTENBERG.

General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenberg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison which is virtually besieged there.

### KITCHENER GOES TO RHENOSTER.

Lord Kitchener has gone to Rhenoster to conduct the operations against De Wet.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

### THE MURDER OF KING HUMBERT.

LONDON, Aug. 3

Evidence is growing that the murder of King Humbert was the outcome of a plot.

Many Anarchists have been arrested in Italy.

### THE ACQUITTAL OF SIPIDO.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons said that Great Britain had strongly protested against the acquittal and release of Sipido, but Belgium had not replied.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

### ROUT OF THE ASHANTIS.

Major Beddoes has totally routed the Ashantis at Dompossi.

Major Beddoes, three Lieutenants and 25 men were wounded in the engagement.

### ATTEMPT ON THE SHAH'S LIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A workman jumped on to the step of the Shah's carriage, to-day, in Paris, and pointed a revolver at his Highness, which the Grand Vizier dashed aside.

The man was at once arrested.

### THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mazagan | 1 |
| Strong Bow | 2 |
| Jolly Tar | 3 |

### EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A severe earthquake shock is reported from Gulmarg, Kashmir, at 2-33, on Thursday morning. It was also felt in Simla, lasting about a minute and travelling south-west to north-east.

## INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

### A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to the letter appearing in your issue of to-day over the signature of Mr. R. N. Motabhoy, attorney-at-law, on behalf of Mr. Merwanjee Pestonji Bhaka, in which an attempt is made to show that the report published in your issue of the 1st instant of the above proceedings was inaccurate. In the first place I may be permitted to state that Mr. Motabhoy did not at any time act on Mr. Bhaka's behalf in either the High Court or the insolvency proceedings, and I do not know if Mr. Motabhoy has satisfied himself as to the alleged "inaccuracies" in your report, or "the very adverse comments" said to have been made by the Commissioner on the conduct of the opposing creditor for having wrongfully caused the arrest of his said client. I am in a position to verify the accuracy of your report as to the remarks made by Mr. Justice Russell against the insolvent from counsel's notes of judgment.

The alleged expression of sympathy is a mere fancy on the part of Mr. Bhaka as also the advice of his Lordship, "to move further in the matter of the alleged wrongful arrest."

Far from expressing any sympathy for the insolvent, the learned Commissioner, it appears from my counsel's note, said in addition to the remarks that have appeared in your said report the following :—"Impossible to allow court to be played with as insolvent has played with Tanna Court."

I do not propose to lengthen this letter by referring to what took place in the Tanna Court but I must say that I wish Mr. Motabhoy had taken the trouble to give in detail such portions of your report as are alleged to be inaccurate and the alleged "very adverse comments" made on the conduct of the opposing creditor. Your report of the 1st instant is perfectly accurate and is supported by counsel's notes of judgment.

Will Mr. Motabhoy state whether he has taken the trouble to verify the instructions of Mr. Bhaka to publish the correction of your report. I challenge him to prove the alleged inaccuracy and the alleged very adverse comments. I have this morning interviewed two officials of the High Court, who were present when his lordship delivered his judgment, and they confirm the report published in your issue of the 1st inst. and expressed their surprise at the allegations of adverse comment alleged to be made against me by his lordship.

It was his duty to verify the allegations before rushing into print. The attempt to correct your report is a mere subterfuge to malign me. The publication of the alleged correction is more likely to harm my reputation than the original report can harm Mr. Bhaka. I venture to say that if you had before publishing Mr. Motabhoy's letter enquired if your report was based on facts you would have found that your report was correct.

I trust that in all fairness you will allow this letter to be published in the same prominent place that is allowed to Mr. Motabhoy's letter.

I herewith enclose for your information copy of a letter addressed to Mr. R. N. Motabhoy by my solicitors.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.
Bombay, Aug. 3. L.M. and S., L.V.Sc.

No. 89, Meadow Street, Bombay, August 3.

(True Copy.)

To R. N. Motabhoy, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.

Sir,—We are instructed by Dr. Nadirshaw Hormasjee Eduljee Sukhia to write to you as follows:—Our client's attention has been drawn to the letter published over your signature in the "Bombay Gazette" of to-day, and other vernacular dailies on behalf of your client, Mr. Merwanjee Pestonjee Bhaka, an insolvent, in which under your client's instruction an attempt has been made to traduce our client's name and character. Our client is in a position to prove by means of incontestible evidence that the report published in the said newspaper of the 1st instant is accurate, and that in the aforesaid publication made in the issue of the 3rd instant there was no other motive but to defame our client. We may state that we represented Dr. Sukhia in all the proceedings against your client except those before the arbitrator, whereas your client appeared throughout in person. Our client considers the following words in your letter as being defamatory of him namely :—"But he made on the contrary, some very adverse comments on the conduct of the opposing creditor subvenaned for having wrongfully caused the arrest of my said client. The learned Commissioner, moreover, expressed his sympathy for my client and advised him to move further in the matter of the said arrest, and taking into consideration the hardships my client had illegally undergone."

We, therefore, hereby call upon you, which we hereby do, to withdraw the said words, and to express your regret for the same. If you do not comply with the requisition within twenty-four hours please note that proceedings will be taken against you forthwith in the matter. Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) NANU AND HORMUSJI,
Solicitors, High Court.

### PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain S. Barcham, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers :—

Anderson Mr T C B
Broad Mr James
Broad Mr Josiah
Bailey Mr W F
Baynes Capt D D
Clibborn Lieut-Col J
Cocks Mr S W
Cocks Mr G A
Chambers Mr J W
Fordyce Mr and Mrs C Dingwall
Gardiner Mr E R
Graves Mr
Gordon Major S D
Hoskyn Major C E,
Howse Nurse
Mercer Mr
Mead Mr
Mason Lieut P G
Martin Capt and Mrs N J
Mousley Miss M
Osborne Lt G F Folger
Oldman Lt R W F
Pedraza Master
Paniety Mr N
Rochaik Mr E B
Rogers Capt P
Sanders Slater Mr J
Shaw Mr
Thomasson Mr G W
Walker Mrs and infant
Williams Mr
Wood Capt C S
Woods Mrs and 2 children

## THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

Lord Northcote arrived here this morning by the mail train, and was received by Colonel Ferris, of the Political Department ; Mr. Gibb, Collector ; Mr. Pratt, Additional Collector ; Mr. Dutt, Assistant Collector ; Major Daniel, commanding in Ahmedabad ; and several other Officers, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Dr. Bartholomeuz, Civil Surgeon, Khan Bahadur Taraporewalla, Executive Engineer and other officials.

His Excellency was accompanied by his Private Secretary and Captain Greig. The reception was informal The Governor entered the carriage drawn by an artillery team, and drove to the Hon'ble Mr. Lely's bungalow, where the Viceroy will stay during his visit. Lord Curzon alighted at one o'clock, at the temporary station Shahibagh, three miles distant, and close to the Commissioner's bungalow.

Their Excellencies visit Dhulia Kot poor-house this afternoon, and Chanoola tank to-morrow. The Viceroy's movements for to-day are in doubt, plans being upset owing to the heavy floods.

The Viceroy left Baroda at six o'clock this morning and first stopped at Nadiad where he was met by Mr. Quin, the Collector, Sirdar Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas and Mr. Purshotamdas Viharidas, President of the Municipality.

The Poor House and the American Mission Orphanage in charge of the Rev. Mr. Park were inspected. The Poor House daily attendance is 105.

His Excellency entrained again to Mehmedabad which formed a new part of the programme, the visit to Borisvi having been abandoned. The relief work there is under water. His Excellency was met by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Painter and Mr. Bates. The poor-house was inspected where the attendance is 295. It is not known what the Viceroy thinks of the arrangement, but at previous poor-houses, he recommended the children to be given good light nourishment.

#### A BUSY DAY'S WORK.

This afternoon their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lord Northcote with Mr. Lely visited the Dhuliakote poor-houses.

Their Excellencies were conducted over the institution by Mr. Bartholomeuz, Civil Surgeon. At the time of their arrival the inmates numbered 3,204 and were having dinner. They were seated outside in the yard building.

Afterwards Lord Curzon went through every ward asking many questions as to the state of the patients and diet, and on the conclusion of his visit complimented the officials on the comfort, cleanliness and order of the poor-house. The number of sick inmates was 320.

To-morrow morning their Excellencies visit the Chandola tank, afterwards probably visiting some missionary relief houses as the Viceroy is anxious to encourage private effort.

This evening Lord Northcote gives an official dinner, a reception following.

Lord Curzon returns to Simla on Sunday night.

Another correspondent writes:—H. E. the Viceroy left Baroda at 8-32 a.m., reaching Nariad by 9-30, where he was received by the Commissioner Mr. Lely, who introduced Collector Qain, Deputy Collector Bomanji Modi, and Sirdar Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas. His Excellency then inspected the poor-house the missionaries' orphanage and relief works and the Government kitchen-house. Lord Curzon questioned the authorities as to the treatment of the distressed and made some suggestions. His Excellency started at 11-48 and halted at Mehmadabad, where he inspected the poor-house and started for Ahmedabad.

Lord Northcote went to Ahmedabad with his Private Secretary Mr. Hill. Sirdar Bechardas garlanded them.

The skies are clear.

## NOTES FROM BROACH.

At 9 a.m. to-day, says a correspondent, writing on Thurs-day, Lord Curzon, accompanied by members of his staff, the Traffic Manager, Mr. Henderson, the Police Superintendent, the Traffic Superintendent, and others, arrived here from Baroda by a special train. After breakfast, his Excellency alighted on the platform, which was draped with red cloth, where he was received by Commissioner Mr. Lely, Collector Mr. Panse, the Assistant Collector, the Assistant Survey Inspector, and others who were introduced to his Excellency. On coming out of the station, Lord Curzon inspected the guard-of-honour, consisting of about 75 policemen, mounted and on foot, who were drawn up near the station. His Excellency then entered a carriage-and-pair belonging to Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E., and accompanied by Mr. Lely and Mr. Panse, and escorted by sowars with drawn swords, proceeded to inspect the Mattaria Tala works. The whole of the road was deep in mud, and therefore palkees were provided, but his Excellency did not take one and proceeded to the works on foot. Here he was received by the Executive Engineer Mr. Ali Akbar, Assistant Engineer Mr. K. K. Desai, Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., and others. His Excellency was shown over the kitchen-house, camp, hospital, etc. Meantime, rain fell, and a short halt had to be made. On the return by the railway line, the party visited the private poor-house, where the secretary, Mr. Adurjee Muncherjee, was present with others. The Government poor-house was next visited, where the party were received by Khan Bahadur Hodiwalla and Mr. K. M. Mistree. His Excellency recommended that the little boys should be given only plain and light food. The party then went to the Collector's bungalow, where tiffin was served ; and after a short rest, his Excellency returned to the station, where he shook hands with those present and entered his private saloon. The special train started from the station at 3 p.m. We had a heavy downpour of rain to-day.

### MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Over one thousand candidates have presented themselves at the recent examination in London for admission to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Second-Lieutenant Treanor, 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, resigns his commission with effect from the 1st proximo.

### MOURNING AT NANDOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, Aug. 3.

All the shops and offices in Nandod are closed by order of his Highness Maharana Shri Chatrasinhji as a sign of mourning for the lamentable and deeply regretted death of the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

### THE DECCAN SABHA.

The Deccan Sabha held a meeting yesterday to send a condolence telegram to the Queen-Empress regarding the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Sabha passed a resolution, saying that loyal, dutiful sympathy be humbly tendered to the Queen-Empress in the sad bereavement which has overtaken her Majesty.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 7 p.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here, from Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta is expected to arrive in Bombay, from China, at 5 a.m., on Monday next.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

## TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Like a gleam of clear sunshine in the midst of fog and cloud was the letter of Conan Doyle published in the "British Medical Journal," and reproduced in the "Times" of the 6th. The letter, written without any knowledge of the attack about to be made on the hospitals of Bloemfontein, most clearly indicates the actual conditions of the case, and the cause of those conditions. It absolves the medical staff and the hospital orderlies from any kind of blame ; it shows them, on the contrary, working day and night without rest, and without complaint, against an epidemic of the most terrible kind. It was unforeseen ; no one can foretell an epidemic ; it fell on the army suddenly ; it knocked over 10,000 men ; it killed 600 of our brave fellows in one month. "A captious critic," he says, unconsciously prophetic, "could quote cases of an overfilled, undermanned hospital without medical necessities in one place, or of hardships endured by the sick and wounded in another. How can it be otherwise when a department which is sufficient for the needs of two army corps has to provide for the wants of 200,000 men with typhoid raging among them ?" However, there is to be a Commission of Inquiry, and we shall perhaps discover whose fault it was that there were only enough medical men for two army corps. Perhaps it was the fault of the same wiseacres who forgot to send out cavalry to meet an enemy of mounted infantry, and thought to subdue an army of 100,000 provided with the best and most scientific artillery with an army of 40,000. Let us have patience, but let us persevere.

The following was the "High Kick of Fashion" among the "young blood" carried on in the year 1754. "Toby Bumper is a young fellow of family and fortune, and not without talents : he has taken more than ordinary pains to degrade himself, and is now become almost as low a character as any of those whom he has chosen for his companions. Toby will drink purl in a morning, smoke a pipe in a night cellar, or eat black pudding at Bartholomew Fair, for the humour of the thing. He has studied and practises all the plebeian arts and exercises under the best masters, and has disgraced himself with every impolite accomplishment. These accomplishments are enumerated ; they include driving, boxing, wrestling, quarter staff play, and, curiously, cricket. "He is frequently engaged in the Artillery Ground at cricket, and is esteemed as good at bat as either of the Bennets." Another favourite amusement is attendance at executions and attempting to rescue the body from the surgeons when the patient happens to be one of his own friends. "He affects to mimic the air and manners of the vulgar. He never fails to enrich his conversation with their emphatic oaths and expressive dialect. . . . He is particularly famous for singing those cant songs drawn up in the barbarous dialect of sharpers and pickpockets, the humour of which he often heightens by screwing up his mouth and rolling about a large quid of tobacco between his jaws.

One understands perfectly well what kind of person in his lifetime Toby was—a good natured, loud, aggressive, coarse creature, mum in the society of ladies, and only happy with punch bowl and a few choice spirits. His successors became coachmen ; they were heavy capes and carried whips ; like their father, the great Toby, they larded their speech with the flowers grow wild by the roadside. Of late years we—I am a young blood in imagination—do not imitate anyone, not even the lowest Hooligan, we are extremely curious about the language and the manners of the creature, but we do not dress like him, nor do we talk like him ; we do not even assume the disguise of a costermonger or a butcher's assistant. The last craze of the sort occurred about fifty or sixty years ago ; you may find it in the comic pictures of the time. It was then the custom for the gilded youth (including his Sunday imitators of the counter) to dress as the young man about town. He put on a short coat made of a fluffy material, with large buttons ; he wore a hat very much over his eyes, and had long hair, wavy, with plentiful hair oil ; he carried a club, one end which was struck in his pocket, and he looked as raffish as Nature allowed. His highest ambition was to acquire a reputation for wrenching door knockers. He sometimes ventured, being at heart a timorous creature, to wrench one hastily in a dark street where no one would see him. If he could be keel down by the police, his fortune as a man about town of desperately fast habits was made. But considered as a successor to Toby, he showed a deplorable falling off, and now I really do not know where to look for the Toby Bumper of the present day.

I indited an apologue in parable the other day concerning the wiseacres who save twopence in country towns by buying of London and the great traders instead of their own people. In this affecting narrative I showed how the governing body called upon the ratepayers to observe that their rates had gone down in consequence of these economies. To their consternation the ratepayers replied that they were unable to feel any gratitude, because they were now all bankrupt and could pay no rates at all. Very good. I now receive a letter which tells me that, allowing for a little exaggeration, this state of things has actually been reached in the town from which my correspondent writes. So, you see, one cannot invent anything which is not impossible. In this town, which I must not name, everybody—town council, governing bodies of hospital, workhouse, schools, and prison, private persons and all—have gone in for cheapness ; have sent to great advertising firms in the big towns and have neglected the traders of the town. The consequence is that the professional people have lost half their incomes and the tradesmen can barely keep their heads above water. The newspapers dare not remonstrate because they would lose their advertisements, and, says my correspondent, "even the local clergy have their reasons for silence—they are sinners themselves."

In another fortnight we shall be packing up for flight. The points of the compass when August approaches become multiplied by ten. Where shall we go ? A good many, in spite of the anti-English madness, will go abroad, but we recommend two or three elementary points to young travellers. Do not travel first class ; do not lay in a stock of Tauchnitz books ; reserve them for your return ; learn how to ask for things that you are likely to want ; have also ready the answers that may be expected ; keep your eyes and your ears open ; you will find and infinite number of little points of difference that may be noted ; make notes of men and manners, as well as of streets and churches ; if you can read their papers do so. Try to understand their point of view ; remember that if a certain method of doing a certain thing is commonly adopted, it must suit the people. This simple point will clear up a great many apparent absurdities. Above all, look for the points to be admired and praised ; there are always such points in every country, and it adds enormously to the delight of travel if one is pleased with what passes before the traveller as in a panorama.

Then there are the things that might be imitated or adopted. Thus it is certainly better to have one's luggage registered and to send a hotel porter for it than to fight for it personally among a crowd of impatient combatants ; clean streets are better than dirty streets ; it is good that the hotel bedroom, should also be fitted as a sitting room ; the lighting of a continental town shames the Londoner. It is better to drive in a carriage and pair than in a hansom cab. On the other hand, we do not want steam trams with long trains of carriages running through the streets from five in the morning till midnight ; we do not want the fish at dinner to be soused in oil and vinegar, bread is better than adamantine rolls which splinter the strongest teeth ; it is better to have the cigar forbidden in the breakfast room ; asphalte is better than square stones ; a spring mattress is a more luxurious couch than two feather beds ; and so on. Let us bring home, if we can, some of our old insular superiority.

It is the season of summer publishing. I look into the advertisement pages of the "Athenæum" in order to find how the production of new books has been affected by the war. It seems as if, unless the autumn brings a revival, there will soon be no new books to revive at all. As regards novels, although we are close to the holiday season, I only find nineteen new ones advertised, not including new editions and translations. Out of these ten are certain of success, more or less, and nine are doubtful. Six of the nine I take to be paid for by the authors, but none of the nine will be "subscribed," except in very small quantities, by the booksellers. Some copies will be taken by the circulating libraries, just to fill up the box. Why are they printed, then ? They are certainly not published, because nothing is published that is not offered to the public for sale, just as a picture is not exhibited unless it appears at an exhibition. Publication includes offering to the public. Then, again, why are they printed ? A great many—a very much larger number than is generally believed—are paid for by the author ; they are printed to gratify his vanity. He is henceforth an author ; he will put on the airs of a literary man ; he will speak in an off-hand way of his publishers. Meantime the book is advertised for a brief season—for three or four weeks ; then its name disappears from the columns ; it is dead, and buried. There is something pathetic in the advertisements of books which have no chance. "Buy me," they cry, with tears in what corresponds to the eyes. "Buy me. Oh ! do buy me. I "am" so interesting. I shall please you hugely. I am ever so much better than 'Trilby.' And I have had good notices ; you would not believe what good notices I have had." And the world takes no manner of notice ; and after a month or so that voice is stilled for ever, and it is sad to think how much labour was expended by the Prometheus who created the voice, and thought he had cribbed celestial fire on purpose for it ? It is not remorse that gnaws at his liver ; it is the bitter disappointment of hopes so large, so generous, so overflowing.

"It is melancholy to think what will become, in their old age, of those who, in the days of their youth, stuff their heads full of scraps of geology, chemistry, natural history, political economy, and other the like 'knowledge' which is nowadays lectured into men, women, and children. Twenty years hence their 'useful knowledge' will be no better than an old almanack. Such knowledge will then be dust and ashes. The writer of this passage is a rather poor sort of essayist, who flourished—i.e., talked—about the year 1839. He advises young people to cultivate "the heart and the mind of man—the passions, the affections, the hopes and fears of beating bosoms," &c., in order to enjoy a happy old age. Here is a noble example of conventional talk. To learn a little about the structure of the world and the component parts of everything ; to get a little insight into the mysterious order of the universe ; to get outside humanity into the wide world of the creation, is to store up dust and ashes. In that case dust and ashes may certainly possess no inconsiderable value. But in place of dust and ashes we are to cultivate the heart and all the rest of it. The poet, the dramatist, and the novelist have to attempt this kind of cultivation ; they do it as part of their work ; they possess the gift of observation, and exercise it unconsciously. How shall the average young man set to work ? I can see no better way of studying the passions, the affections, the hopes and fears of beating bosoms" than by making love continually to different girls, a deplorable method, and one to be deprecated by all right-minded persons. No one has ventured, I observe, to depict the old age of Don Juan in these days. No doubt he sits in an easy chair by the fire and recalls his past experience of passions and emotions, hopes and fears, and beating hearts with a placid smile. Happy old man ! How different from the poor wretch whose days have been passed amid the dust and ashes of natural phenomena ! And how very, very differently would this tidious talker discourse in these days ! To be sure he would always be tedious.

Addison on the same theme is much more sensible. In his gently sarcastic manner, which demands a little exaggeration, but not much, he says, that as soon as the natural gaiety and amiability of the young man wears off he has nothing left to recommend him, but must lie for the rest of his life among the lumber and refuse of the species. In other words, the world is for the young. It is so as much now as in his time, but we have extended the period of youth. Nay, our feeling is that youth should gradually decay and fade into manhood about the seventieth birthday. However, Addison advises the young man not to cultivate the above-named

# PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS,

**Ash Lane, next to the Currency Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.**

**HOURS—8 A.M. TO 4 P.M.**

# PROFESSOR RICHARD

## (AMERICAN)

**The world famed and renowned Scientific Specialist of 30 years' Experience,** is in no way connected with any adventurers of similar names and supposed profession ; nor is Professor Richard connected for several years with a certain Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the Parliament in Melbourne.

**He holds Government Passport for identification and British Government documents.**

**At the disposal of the Government in authority for legal investigation,** and as to his private carrier and financial circumstances to whom it may concern, he refers to his Solicitors, Messrs. Chenhall and Eddie, a well-known Firm of **Solicitors,** &c., of Sydney, Australia.

Woman, 30 years of age, one year in Consumption.

Not beyond hope.

**The Professor will welcome, at his Consulting Rooms, his comrades of the Medical Profession of Bombay and Calcutta, as well as his former friends and patients.**

PROFESSOR RICHARD **to recruit** his health, **retired** from active practice for a period of 4 years in 1896 ; **and will now probably establish himself permanently in Bombay or Calcutta, and open a SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENT.**

## INTRODUCTION.

In presenting a part of my "World's Record" it is proper that I should bring before the public incontestable proofs of my genuineness and bona fides and it is with this object in view that I append the following few critiques. In justice to myself as well as to those who have benefited by my scientific method of cure, I ask the public to consider the following testimonials of my success. Here I may state that I never give as references my private or public patients who have been treated by me. Expenses and space will not permit me to publish my *Sensational Scientific Book, and my World's Record*, testimonials of 30 years' active practice from the press critics, etc. The originals may be at any time investigated, and are at the disposal of the Government in authority for satisfactory and legal investigation.

## IN MELBOURNE.

PROFESSOR RICHARD chose the Empire City of the Continent, Melbourne, if he were to meet with opposition, it was in that metropolis it would be the fiercest. Disdaining evasion he concluded to at once join issue there and give such satisfactory and conclusive proof of his abilities and genuineness that wherever else he might travel in the Southern Hemisphere, a simple reference to his experience in Melbourne, the cures he accomplished there, and the endorsement he received from both press and people, would be an all sufficient answer to calumny or charge of charlatanry he might afterwards be subject to, as the outcome or result of professional jealousy or maliciousness. The expected opposition was met with, and, as the appended notices will show, the contest was fierce and keen ; it was one man against a host, but that man bore the shield of skill and the sword of truth, and, regarding neither fear nor favor, fought the battle to its victorious end ; his supporters and partisans steadily increasing as the numbers of convalescents whom he had treated poured in their thanks and rallied to his standard ; facts are stubborn things, and despite the eloquence of prejudice the public insisted on believing the evidence of their own eyes. With the result that Professor Richard, who entered Melbourne a stranger with hardly casual acquaintance, left behind him in that City hosts of friends, not only amongst those he had benefited by restoring their health, but amongst Government officials, prominent politicians, and even well known medical scientists who had been convinced of the genuineness of his motives and his scientific ability.

PROFESSOR RICHARD by Government Royal Letters Patent of Australasia and New Zealand, *Nos. 10276, 2254, 2403.*

MELBOURNE, TOWN HALL, JANUARY *13th, 1893.*

**Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of VICTORIA and the COUNTESS of HOPETOUN.**

The Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. W. Shields, M.L.A. ; the Treasurer, the Hon. Sir Graham Derry, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. ; the Minister of Mines, the Hon. A. B. Outrim, M.L.A. ; the Postmaster-General, the Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A. ; the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A. ; the Solicitor General, the Hon. G. Turner, M.L.A. ; the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Thomas Bant, M.L.A. ; the Chairman of Committees, F. C. Masson, Esq., M.L.A. ; Henry Foster, Government Secretary ; Hon. Sir William Clarke, Bart. ; and Lady Clark ; Lieut.-Colonel, Hon. Sir F. T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. ; and Lady Sargood ; Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. ; and Lady Wrixon ; His Wright Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne ; His Worship the Mayor of Collingwood ; His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress of Richmond ; Hon. Alfred Deakin, M.L.A. ; Hon. C. J. Ham, M.L.C. ; Hon. C. L. Thornley, M.L.C. ; Hon. Edward Morey, M.L.C. ; Hon. James Pratt, M.L.C. ; Hon. Agar Wynne, M.L.C. ; Hon. J. F. Levien, M.L.A. ; Hon. Jno. Gavan Duffy, M.L.A. ; Hon. D. S. Wallace, M.L.C. ; A. Harris, Esq., M.L.A. ; J. G. Taverner, Esq., M.L.A. ; A. S. S. Bailes, Esq., M.L.A. ; G. H. Bannet, Esq., M.L.A. ; H. A. Armytagd, Esq., M.L.A. ; J. G. Turner, Esq., M.L.A. ; J. S. Butter, Esq., F.R.G.S. ; J. A. Isaacs, Esq., M.L.A. ; Captain Salmon, M.L.A. ; W. T. Carter, Esq., M.L.A. ; A. A. Arnot, Esq., City Electrical Engineer, &c., &c. ; and many of the medical practitioners ; Chairman E. L. Zox, Esq., M.L.A.

From J. A. P.,—POLICE MAGISTRATE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURT, MELBOURNE, 17*th January* 1893.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR RICHARD,

I have been asked urgently to bring the case of Miss Nena Ross under your notice to recommend her to you. If you can by your wonderful treatment give her relief, you will earn the gratitude of her friends and family. When I left you the other day, on reaching home I found some friends from the country had come to dine with me, and it was late before they left, so that I missed your interesting entertainment. Trusting that I may not be trespassing too much on your generosity in recommending another patient to you.

I am yours sincerely,
G. A. P., Police Magistrate.

Letter of introduction to Professor Richard from G. H. S., a well known Police Magistrate of Sydney.

BATHURST TIME, 18*th June* 1894.

TO THE EDITOR.

On many occasions I have been present at Professor Richard's treatment *and was astonished* at his success in bad cases. Many persons will gratefully remember his generous and scientific services. I was at first sceptical, but after what I saw, had to confess that the man was thoroughly genuine. You will find the Professor an honorable man in business matter, and a man with a kind heart too, and as well able to fight opponents as you are to manage the persons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to thank Professor Richard on behalf of the Colling Wood Creche Committee for his generous donation of 50 pounds sterling (equivalent to B. Rs. 750) ? For this unexpected funds I would like to acknowledge it publicly.—Yours, etc.,

FLORA TEMPLETON, Hon. Secy., Tarana Windsor,
23rd January.

From Lady Sir George Whitemore, Empire Hotel, Wellington,
August 13th, 1894.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR RICHARD.

Thank you very much for your kind enquiries. I am feeling very much stronger and can walk quite a long way without feeling tired. Sir George is keeping much the same, and Mrs. Discan is fairly well. I have written to tell Mrs. Williams, the wife of Archbishop Williams, of your plans, and I hope we shall be able to be in Napior by the 12th of September. With kind regards from us all.

Yours faithfully,
T. WHITEMORE.

TO THE EDITOR, NEWCASTLE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you allow me space in your columns for the following remarks ? Professor Richard is one of the most advanced scientific specialists of the present day. He has practised for many years in Australia and New Zealand ; and were you to examine the documents he has in his possession, I think you would arrive at the same conclusion. Four or five months ago I consulted the best specialists in Auckland, Christ Church, Sydney and Melbourne. One and all came to this conclusion that no mortal skill could remove the obstruction to my sight, and the only thing they attempted to do was to order very strong spectacles. I determined, however, as a last resort, to seek the Professor's advice. I have travelled thousands of miles in order that I might place myself under his treatment, and I am to-day in a position to say publicly that the mark is daily disappearing, and I expect in two or three weeks to have my sight restored. Is this not a great triumph for electricity ? If any doubt the veracity of these statements, I am to be found at Mrs. J—s. W—and K— streets where they can have ocular demonstration.—I am, &c.,

J. R., Financial Agent.
Auckland, N. Z.

NEWCASTLE, *April* 29, 1894.

*Special Notice* :—These two testimonials are public properties, out of the Calcutta Newspapers ; and to whomsoever it may concern, hundreds of similar testimonials in Professor Richard's favor *and his Sensational Challenge to Dr. W. of Calcutta*, may be read in four pages, in a Supplement of the Calcutta Statesman of on or about November 3, 1895.

(EXTRACT FROM THE CALCUTTA "INDIAN MIRROR," DECEMBER 14, 1895.)

ELECTRICITY CURES—AN M. D. AND HIS PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR RICHARD.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR," CALCUTTA.)

SIR,—The Calcutta public know very well that since October, 1894, I have been suffering from a serious illness, and had to relinquish my practice altogether. I had been suffering from Hoemoptysis (blood-spitting), fever, cough, hoarseness, and other complications. My case was given up as a hopeless one by my physicians, and up to this time the majority of the Calcutta public know that I am not now in the land of the living, having been gathered to my fathers. My case was, indeed, a very bad and serious one. In six consecutive days I brought up more than six seers of blood, and for four months continually I expectorated bloody sputa. I must state here frankly that I derived at times immense benefit from the able treatment of Kaviraj Bijoyratna Sen. But, unfortunately, the improvement each time was of a short duration, as every fortnight or so I would bring up a large quantity of blood, and the fever would increase to 106 F.

Be that as it may, I placed myself under Professor Richard's treatment on the 15th October last. I had to be carried in a chair to my "palankeen," and I fainted when a mild electrical current was applied. From the third day of his special treatment I began to improve ; the blood spitting ceased entirely. I am now almost well. I can now walk and drive about. I did not purposely so long publish an account of my case, simply because I was so long waiting to see if the benefit would last long.

My wife also had been suffering from Bronchitic Asthma since 1896. Since the last 10 years she was almost confined to bed—more speciallay in the winter. Since under treatment, she has been quite free from her complaints, and can now walk about freely without the least difficulty of breathing.

I have seen many other bad cases benefited. I shall, however, mention two. A European lady, about 65 years of age, was stone-blind when she first came under this treatment. She can now see quite well by the help of one eye ; the other eye, however, is still as bad as ever ; the second case is that of Mr. Abbeatean, formerly Railway Sergeant at Howrah, and now of Kotechanpore, Jessore. He was suffering from paralysis and softening of the brain, and his case was pronounced incurable by eminent European physicians. He is now "thoroughly cured." Space will not permit me to mention scores of other cases of cures.

The object of my writing to you this letter is to inform the suffering public of Bengal that the scientific method of cure of the Professor is not a myth, but is a new scientific system of cure. Those who are hopeless of a cure and have not benefited by other methods of treatment, ought to try his system without delay as the Professor's stay here will be till the 1st February 1896.

As a medical man myself, I think it my duty to make known cases of cure by a method of treatment which I find practically quite sufficient of itself without the help of any drug. I must state here that since under this special treatment I have not taken any medicine whatsoever. I must also state here that I am under no obligation to the Professor for my treatment. I have paid his proper fees, each in advance, but I am under deep obligation to him for making me fit to pursue my avocation after an interruption of 14 months. Apologising for the length of this letter, I remain, yours, &c.,

BROJENDRA NATH BANNERJI, M.D.,
Calcutta.

EXTRACT FROM "THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA," CALCUTTA, (February 13th, 1896).

ANOTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR RICHARD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The other day you referred to Professor Richard's scientific mode of treatment by electricity. Here is a letter which has been received from the Raja of Mymensing and which will show how efficacious the treatment is of the Professor.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR,

Thanks for your kind inquiry. I am keeping well. I have to apologise for not writing before and telling you how I have kept my health after discontinuance of the electrical treatment under you.

I am glad to say I have had no more pains or stiffness of the joints, though the treatment has been discontinued over six weeks. Now, you know my case was not a simple one. I had been suffering from gout, rheumatism, for four or five years, and had swollowed enough of drugs to convert my stomach into a medicine chest, but the benefit derived from the use of drugs has been comparatively poor when contrasted with the effect of your scientific method of cure.

I was at Deogar when I read your announcements of the wonderful cures you professed to effect by your new method of introducing electricity into the human system.

I confess I was not without my doubts, but I seldom run shy of a new idea, and can lift myself out of the old grave if it be necessary.

After your very bold and open challenge publicly tendered to Dr. W., Calcutta, I thought there was something reliable at the bottom of it, and I made up my mind to give you a fair trial. Of course you charged me a very large fee, but I do not consider it now as money thrown away. I shall probably be leaving town shortly and shall carry away with me a very pleasant recollection of your invariable courtesy and friendliness to your patients, and shall not forget in a hurry the two instances of your wonderful skill and power in driving out the fever and cramp from me by grasping my hands tightly while saying, "That cramp won't be there any more," and "That fever won't come again."

Wishing you every success in your noble enterprise,

I am, very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) S. K. ACHARYA,
Rajah Bahadur of Mymensingh, A. B.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

It would do well, for the wealthy class of people and those of moderate circumstances *to read the Medical Opinion* published in this pamphlet notice.

How is it possible for one—to expect to be radically and permanently cured of serious Infirmities and Chronic diseases—by an unexperienced man who renders his Services for a Beggarly Sum of Rupees offered to him ; and it is not strange to know, that in several cases, many have gradually wasted while the diseases developed to a dangerous state, and resulted in fatality.

Hence it is not astonishing to see throughout India among the wealthiest and the poorest class of people, thousands and thousands of—Halt, lame, blind, deaf and various sorts of diseases and infirmities.

Uncountable as the sea sand, men, women, and children are dying daily.

Such terrible slaughters can be witnessed in the quiet Sick Rooms. Could not such pitiful human slaughters be avoided by engaging the honest professional services of Scientic Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons of the Professional Reputations and of long years practical experience—(indiscriminate of nationalities, viz., Parsees, Indians or Foreigners), and avoiding those who make an experiment on their unfortunate suffering victims. But the public in general will concur in this opinion, and admit that the Experienced Professional Gentlemen are not the individuals to accept 'Beggarly Fees' to undertake cases of serious nature, to come out crowned with success. Persons desirous of Professor Richard's scientific services, should the fees asked for be beyond their (patients) means, honestly state the circumstances to the Professor at the time of the consultation, the Professor will thereupon consider the case with that object in view.

"MELBOURNE AGE" ("THE HEALING" LEADER ARTICLE), January 14th 1893.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, SCIENTIFIC SPECIALIST.

The Electrical Demonstration given last night by Professor Richard, at the Town Hall, deserves more than a mere passing notice. Midway between a scientific and purely diverting entertainment, it contributed to both our knowledge and amusement, and besides added a substantial sum to the funds of a deserving charity. Unlike most so-called medical electricians, Professor Richard does not claim that electricity is a panacea. He only alleges that many diseases, mostly of a neurotic character, can be cured or alleviated by it, and in this he is entirely supported by modern Physicists and intelligent medical men. There is nothing more marvellous in this marvellous age of scientific research than the growth of our knowledge of electrical phenomena. It is true that science has at yet been unable to unlock Nature's Secret and tell us the whole truth, but we now know just as much about electricity as we do about heat or light. Modern Physicists have demonstrated that as light is a succession of exceedingly small waves in the all-pervading ether, so electricity is the effect of a succession of larger waves in the same ether. Undulations, which range from 37,000 to 65,000 to the inch, are visible to the eye, and are recognized, the largest as red, and the smallest as violet, light. Waves which are larger than these producing the red colour may be shown to be the sources of heat ; and when these waves become vastly greater, then they extend from just outside the limit of visibility to some hundreds of feet in length, they are waves of electricity. These long waves will penetrate many media which are impervious to smaller waves, and their penetrating power can be much increased by what is known as alternation.

ELECTRICITY IS RUNNING A TILT WITH THIS RAVAGING DISEASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Never before in the History of Medicine has there been such tremendous activity in the elaboration of methods of curing consumption and general diseases as exists at the present time. From the highest to the lowest in the land, every one has suddenly become alive to the subject since that day, a few months ago, when the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting whose object was to interest the public in the question of erecting sanatoria for the treatment of this deadly disease.

Few people indeed recognise in the ordinary daily routine of life of the terrible percentage of deaths due to this cause, for, in 1896, according to the returns of the Registrar-General, the number of deaths directly attributed to consumption in one or other of its forms was close on sixty thousand. To put in another way, the figures mean that the death-rate of consumption was about one thousand and five per million of the population, still more startling is the fact which is to be drawn from the consideration of these figures, namely, that every day over two hundred people in Great Britain and Ireland catch the disease ; on an average between eighty and one hundred will die either from consumption or from some effect derived from the microbe which produces the disease.

The afflicted are bathed in a tremendous flood of electricity. Immediately it begins to act, with the result, which alway, occurs with electrical discharges, of the production of that modified form of oxygen which scientists know by the name of ozone. It is much more active than oxygen itself, as it oxidises everything with which it comes in contact very quickly, and in this way it destroys all germs with which it comes in contact. The patient becomes permeated with the "mysterious and subtle fluid." Two or three minutes afterwards, the patient begins to expectorate a good deal, and in this way gets rid of many of the germs which have been loosened through his breathing the revivifying air, while, in addition, he has a feeling of great lightness and well-being.

Day after day the patient is subjected to the same treatment, and according to the statements which have been published, the rapidity with which the cure is effected is little short of miraculous. One girl was taken to his sanatorium weighing only ninety-two pounds, and suffering from all the marked symptoms of consumption. After she had been treated for a short times she weighed one hundred and thirty-three pounds, a gain of forty-one pounds, and is completely well, so that she is now about to be married. Another lady, the wife of a wealthy physician, who was a victim to consumption, after having been treated for two weeks, was able to go up and down the stairs without any difficulty, many other cases could be quoted if necessary.

The principle on which the system acts is by improving the nutrition, causing the growth of new cells, and oxidising the blood, so that the red particles become redder and more numerous, in much the same way as people are benefited who are sent up to the mountains for change of air. In addition to this the germs are killed, and the pores of the body are opened to allow the passage of the chemically active rays of light which are generated by the electricity.

It would, therefore, seem that a new method of fighting this disease has been obtained, and as soon as it becomes better known, there is little doubt, but that the patients who have consumption will not be condemned, as they practically have been in the past, to live remainder of their lives face to face with death, but will be able to banish that germ visitant from their company, less unknown, the germs of a malady which—whether it be slow, as it generally is, or whether it takes the form of what is known as "galloping consumption"—is sure to end fatally.

Professor Richard's new system and method of private scientific cures is based on the same principle as recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe and America, and is endorsed by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, *vide* "Pearson's Weekly," June 3, 1899.

EXTRACT FROM 4 PAGES ADVERTISEMENT, SUPPLEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

"STATESMAN," November 3, 1895.

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

In last week's *Season* we stated that a correspondent had requested us to publish some information concerning a Professor Richard. A large number of our readers imagined that our paragraph referred to Professor Richard of 17, Chowringhee, and having received from our correspondent an assurance that the gentleman of Chowringhee is in no way connected with the quack lecturer of the same name.

We may add that the professor of 17, Chowringhee, is so famed in his profession, that many individuals have attempted and some of them succeeded in assuming his good name, subsequently getting themselves into serious trouble.

We have called on the professor and it is open to anyone else whether in high or low position to investigate the true facts, documents, &c., in Professor Richard's possession. We believe many are signed by Government officials, and persons of high position in Australia and New Zealand vouching for the Genuineness of Professor A. E. Richard and his High Reputation in the profession—A Registered Scientific Specialist and Medical Electrician.

(Signed) SEASON (Editor).

FROM THE MELBOURNE "EVENING STANDARD," etc., February 7th, 1893.

Of Professor Richard it may be truly said : "He came, he saw, and he conquered." Among the conquered being the Highest in the Land, the Governor of the Colony, Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria and many of Her Majesty's Colonial Lords and Commons. Whatever we may say of the little American, his greatest enemies will not deny him his scientific abilities.

He has proved himself a man of wonderful force of character, extraordinary powers of penetrations and as a keen student of human nature as the world has ever been confronted with. It is such men as these that make history when their talents are directed into the proper channel.

Professor Richard, according to the Press of other countries in which he has travelled, has accomplished most remarkable cures, not merely of any one specific disease, but of many ills to which flesh is heir. Professor Richard has made scientific Electricity, as applied to cure, his life study, and though he has been tested in numerous ways, the evidence of thousands of cures has testified all over the world to the value of the curative properties that his system possesses.

"WELLINGTON TIMES," NEW ZEALAND, 21st July, 1895.

PROFESSOR RICHARD IN WELLINGTON.

Probably the greatest triumph that Professor Richard has achieved in New Zealand up to the time of publication has been during his season in Wellington. From the first night the success was assured. The people were not only taken by his unquestionable ability as a healer, but by the philanthropic liberality with which he gave his time and services to those from whom he could expect no reward. Cases were sent to him from the Benevolent Institution which he treated both publicly and privately, and the grateful acknowledgment from the patients and the master of the institution set the seal of genuineness on his desire to benefit suffering mortals and his undisputed ability to carry that desire out. His lecture at the Opera House on Sunday, 17th July, which, in addition to the press notices, has been reported in full in those columns, was attended by the largest and most sympathetic audience which the Opera House has ever held, and the cases which were treated on that occasion so firmly established the Professor's reputation that private patients flocked to his consulting rooms. The Professor was urged to revisit Wellington, as there were many desirous of placing themselves under his scientific electric treatment.

"WELLINGTON WEEKLY HERALD," July 15, 1895.

People may talk about faith healing cures, but Professor Richard has knocked all those simple means into a "cooked hat" through his skilful use of electricity. It was only in one of our last issues that we referred to the rapid strides which medical electricity was making in France as a curative agent, but not until we witnessed the wonderful cures that the Professor made in public before everybody did we really believe in that system. It is quite evident that the secret of the Professor's success lies in knowing how to use scientific electricity. Fancy a mob of blind, and deaf, limp, and halt old duffers restored to their former functions in less than ten minutes. If the Professor lived in the "dark ages," he would be put down as a wizard, and either put on the frying-pan or sent down the river on a raft, but thanks to science and education Professor Richard is allowed to live.

"NEW ZEALAND TIMES," 7th August 1893.

Professor Richard, who has been practising in Wellington for the last four weeks, leaves for Christ Church this morning. His season has been a most successful one, not only in his public demonstrations, but in his private practice, which has been phenomenally large during the time he has been here, notwithstanding the Professor has treated so many poor people gratuitously.

"MELBOURNE HERALD," January 26th, 1893.

## A MORNING AMONG BATTERIES.

### SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

PRIVATE VIEW OF ELECTRIC HEALING.

HOW THE WITHERED ARE RENEWED.

A great number of people in Melbourne have had the opportunity of watching how Professor Richard, the scientific specialist, in his treatment of patients, who submit themselves to his care upon platforms, restores vitality to withered limbs, and infuses new energy into nerves unstrung by accident of disease. These experiments have been interesting enough, and have been full of instruction But necessarily they could only be partially conclusive. The Professor was always careful to point out that he did not profess to be able to cure anybody by one or even two applications of the electric current. The public demonstrations were only useful to the extent to which they professed to be useful—as manifestations of the powers and possibilities of electricity in the cure of physical defects Professor Richard's real work does not lie in platform demonstrations for the amusement and instruction of the public. He has a very considerable private practice, which occupies him "from early morn to dewy eve," at the Spring Street Consultation Rooms ; but it is there that he does the real work upon the success of which his reputation is staked.

In conversation with the Professor upon the subject of his science, he was asked whether he would allow a representative to spend a morning with him at his consulting rooms, in order that his method might be observed at close quarters. "Certainly," said he, "I shall be happy to show you anything in my power, and you may see how the whole thing is done by watching the treatment of patients in various stages of cure."

"That is how the visitant came to be paid. At ten o'clock the visitor rang at the door of the Professor's rooms, and the dusky negro, who is so imposing a member of the establishment, opened the door. In a few minutes the Professor, who was always hard at work, appeared from one of the rooms and bade the visitor welcome."

"You are at work early, Professor."

"Early ? oh, bless you, I commenced at half-past six this morning. I have one or two patients who are hard at work in their own business during the day, and it is to oblige them I commence so early. I also had two members of Parliament among my patients this morning. Yes, I have to begin early, and then it seems I have never finished. Look in that waiting-room. There are a dozen people waiting their turns there, and I have a patient in every one of the six consulting-rooms ready for treatment."

"How many batteries have you at work then ?"—"Six, one in each consulting-room. If you like to come in I will show you, if the patients have no objection."

The Professor asked the permission of each patient before allowing the visitor to enter with him. Here in the first room was a man half-stripped to be treated for sciatica, a bad nervous disease. He had already had two treatments. He was placed on the electric plates, and the battery was set working. In his hand the Professor held a small silver-plated instrument, which he explained he used as a kind of compass, to find the locality of the nerves upon which he wished to operate. It was charged with electricity, and as soon as he touched a portion of the skin was a perceptible agitation of the nerves and muscles of the patient in the immediate area of the spot touched. The sciatica patient only occupied a very few minutes, and then we rapidly stepped along to another subject, it was a man who was stone deaf ; but the Professor, having examined him carefully, came to the conclusion that there was no organic defect, but only an obstruction, which a few courses of electric treatment would remove. In the manipulation of the delicate muscles of the neck and face, the Professor seemed to show very great skill and anatomical knowledge—a feature of his work upon which medical men made complimentary comments when he appeared publicly at the Athenæum Hall. "It is no use having the electricity unless you know just how and where to use it," explained the Professor. "You want to know precisely where the muscles are located and where the nerves are carried, and then by application of the current—So !—See ?—you can influence the patient for good. A sound knowledge of the human frame in all its delicate organisation is the first requisite. In another room we found a new patient waiting—an Italian, afflicted with blindness. The Professor, who is an accomplished linguist, and speaks Italian, French, German as freely as he speaks his own English. He spoke to him in Italian, and ascertained that the cause of the blindness was Cataract. It was a serious case—almost a hopeless case—and it required careful examination before the Professor would undertake to deal with it. He examined it carefully, and finally pronounced that he would take the case, though he would not guarantee a cure. He applied the current to some of the facial muscles, and touched about the region of the eye with his electrical "compass" and then fixed up an appointment for another occasion, when a longer treatment could be given.

And so we went from room to room. It is not pleasant work describing human diseases, and really the Professor's treatment cannot be well described. It must be seen. So much depends on the careful, accurate touches and the skilful swift discernment. There is art as well as science in it—"Nous" as well as knowledge. It is rather depressing work to a layman watching the helpless and maimed and seeing their imperfections bared to the operator. Health is splendid, and disease in any form is hideous. But this feeling is redeemed by the looks of hope and confidence on the faces of the patients as they submit to the operation. It is a noble science that can give relief—a cure to those who suffer, and it is a high vocation to be the practiser of such science.

It was discovered by Faraday that a large current is excited in a wire in the passage of an ordinary generated current along another wire placed in certain relations to it. This phenomenon is familiar to every person who has ever used a telephone and has heard the buzzing and fragmentary conversation from the adjacent wires. This is called the induction, and an alternating current in one wire is produced by induction in another neighbouring wire. It is this fact which leads telegraphists to hope they may in time be able to send messages without a conducting wire. Quite recently, in a series of experiments made on the coast of England, messages sent along a wire stretched upon an island three miles distant were distinctly heard upon a parallel wire on the main land. This practical application of an induction current opens an almost unbounded vista of telegraphy without wires, but it must be added that, great as our advance has been in this and other branches of electrical science, our knowledge is really merely in its infancy. Hence everyone who adds even a mite to our general knowledge is welcome, and deserves much more praise than the man who moves a successful confidence motion or wages a successful war.

Incomplete, however, as is our knowledge of electricity in general, our knowledge of it in regard to the human body is still more deficient. That such be the case is not surprising for the only thoroughly reliable experiments we can make with muscles, nerves, and other tissue must be made after they have been removed from the body, or, at all events, having been so changed from their natural condition that we are unable to assert positively that their electrical condition, as we observe it, is the same as that existing when they were in situ. The great dispute, and one which cannot be said to be yet finally decided, is whether the organic tissues, such as the muscles and nerves, are themselves incapable of electric action, and the electric currents found in them are imparted from outside sources ; or whether electric-motive forces are situated within the bodies themselves, and the currents are generated by these forces. It may be said that the weight of evidence gained by experiments so far is in favour of latter assumption, but the subject cannot as yet be considered to be definitely settled. Everyone has heard of the electric eel, which can of its own volition manufacture electricity, and use it as a weapon of defence, sending shocks through the water which either kill or benumb its foes. In these fishes organs of a peculiar structure occur which are entirely wanting in man. As far as regards muscles and nerves, our present knowledge enables us to assert that a muscle or a nerve removed from the body is positively electrical in its longitudinal sections, and negative in its cross section. We also know that the electrical tension differs in different parts of the quiescent muscle, and this knowledge is, fortunately, sufficient to enable us to apply electricity scientifically for some therapeutic purposes. The activity of the muscles and nerves is normally dependent on that of the central nervous system, especially the brain. Certain processes in the ganglionic cells affect certain muscles, the message being sent along in nerves. Now, this activity can be evoked by other means, and specially by electricity. The message sent from the brain, for instance, to a particular muscle to contract, can also be instigated by electrical means. Suppose that the communication between the brain and a muscle is impaired by disease. The muscle, being unworked, would soon and become waste away useless, but by the aid of electricity we are able to keep it in fair working order until communication is restored. The muscle will contract with every passage of an induced current such as we have described, and the physician can meanwhile remedy the lesion or other temporary injury. In order to apply these currents it is not necessary to put the electricity direct to the muscle, an application which would in most cases be impossible. The nerves act as conductors, and convey the message with unerring accuracy. How this is done is a question that has not as yet been solved, but experiments have shown that the current passes along the nerve at an appreciable rate if the nerve be cut at a certain distance, and the current be applied, the time that it takes to reach the muscle can be measured. If the nerve be cut nearer to the muscle, it can then be shown that the muscle will be affected in a somewhat shorter time, thus proving that the current does pass along the nerves exactly as it does along a telegraph wire. In addition to the motor nerves which affect the muscles, there is a vast system of sensory nerves which carry messages from the terminal organs—such as the eye—to the brain. By means of electricity messages can be sent along these nerves, and sensations produced in the central nervous system. Light shining upon a peculiar terminal apparatus in the retina of the eye with which the nerve of sight is connected causes a sensation of light. If the light were allowed to shine upon the bare nerve, it would not produce this sensation ; but we can irritate this nerve of sight by electricity so as to produce the sensation of light in the brain, and so also with the other sensations. Professor Richard, when he repeatedly touches the patient, may be said to apply a series of induction currents, which are carried either to the muscle or brain as a motor or sensory nerve is touched. In the former case the muscle is made to contract, and can thus be got into working order if partly sparalysed ; in the latter we feel the same sensations which on application of an electrical machine itself would produce. Professor Richard passes the electrical current through his body ; the current is localised in his person, so that the patient does not suffer from any shock. The current can unquestionably be applied more satisfactorily by his touch than immediately by connection with the terminal of the battery. It is not quite clear whether Professor Richard likes the electric eel, manufactures his own electricity to some extent ; certainly he seems able to hold a greater supply than any ordinary man, and it may be questioned whether this ability could be acquired. Besides the use of electricity, already mentioned in preventing paralysis of the muscles, it can be therapeutically used with success in almost all cases where the nerves are in any way affected. For instance, in neuralgia or rheumatism, the excitability or conductibility of the nerve trunk can be modified by electricity, so that the pain entirely or partially ceases. There can be no shadow of a doubt that the electric current can be used beneficially upon the human body. The danger has been that its votaries claim too much for it, or have applied it without proper scientific knowledge. Professor Richard makes no such extravagant claims.

Professor Richard in his exhibitions is profoundly interesting to everyone. The distinct advantage that Professor Richard enjoys over most other people who have professed to be able to accomplish phenominal cures is that he makes no claim on either faith or credulity, but simply professes to have to an extraordinarily strong degree a known curative power. The convincing proofs that seem to be given of this at the *Seance* at the Town Hall last evening, although amazing and incredible enough to all seeming, certainly gave every ocular sign on bearing out the perfect mastery Professor Richard has in electricity, and his extraordinary ability to direct that mastery to the cure of previously incurable cases. (A description of the cures performed follows.) Mr. Zox, Mr Taverner, Mr. Foster, and Dr. L. L. Smith, M.'s L. A., and other public men were on the platform, and carefully examined each patient's sorrowful credentials, and his audience last night had evidently no scruple about subscribing to him in a very hearty fashion of applause and cheers.

## THE MODUS OPERANDI.

Professor RICHARD charges himself with his Electricity before applying it to the patient ; he feels the force of the current that passes from him to the patient ; he operates and conducts the current from his finger tips ! There is absolutely no danger of shocks to the most serious or debilitated person. The current is so completely under his control that a child may be treated without pain or fright.

*This method of cure is the only Therapeutic rational application of electricity to the Human System of Men, Women and Children.*

## FOR THE CURE.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Manhood, Hydrocele, Venerial diseases, Diabetes, Deafness, Sight, Paralyses Rheumatism, Stiff joints, Skin diseases, Writer's Cramp, Brain, and Spine affections, Fits, Gout, Sleeplessness, Kidney and Bladder troubles, the Victims of early follies, *all Chronic Diseases, and Female disorders, &c., &c.*

## PROFESSOR RICHARD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONSULTING ROOMS.

### NO EXCEPTIONS.

FIRST PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION 'FREE OF CHARGE.'

Consulting Hours.—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily : (Sundays included).

*No advice given unless the patients are registered.*

**IN ALL CASES STRICTEST SECRECY IS GUARANTEED.**

**Free cures are not given under any circumstances.**

*Printed notices shall be given free at the door by the attenders.*

The Professor's heavy electric machinery required for his special scientific cures, prevents him from visiting and curing patients at their residences unless by special arrangements.

No consultation given by correspondence. Personal consultations only.

**PRIVATE CONSULTING ROOMS,**

**Ash Lane, next to the Currency Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.**

☞ All ordinary business matters must be referred to the Professor's Private Secretary, who will give his immediate attention.

**PROFESSOR RICHARD has now located at Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, FORT, BOMBAY.**

"MELBOURNE HERALD," JAN. 14TH 1893.

HEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

## PROFESSOR RICHARD

### AT THE TOWN HALL.

### MEDICAL SCIENTIFIC ELECTRICITY.

THE ELECTRIC DEMONSTRATION and HEALING EXHIBITION, given at the TOWN HALL, last night, was a Brilliant Success. The object of the demonstration was to augment the funds of the Creche Institution.

The Stage was elegantly furnished in drawing room style by Messrs. WALLACH BROS ; and the scene was a picturesque one. The Hall was quickly filled, and on the stroke of eight, the Chairman (Mr. E. L. ZOX, M. L. A.) stepped on the Stage. He was followed by Messrs. Taverner, Dr. L. L. Smith, and Dyer, M's L. A. ; Cr. Brown, and Cr. Ureitmeyer.

The Chairman, in introducing Professor Richard, said that not being a professional man, he was not there for the purpose of expressing any opinions as to the efficacy of experiments in Electricity, the Institution in aid of which the entertainment was to be held must strongly recommend itself to favorable consideration. He would lose no time in introducing the Professor to the Audience. Professor Richard, who was received with great applause, said :—In the first place I wish to extend my thanks to the Chairman and the Gentlemen of the Committee present upon this Platform, for the kind efforts they have made towards the conduct of this demonstration. I also desire to extend my thanks to the large audience here present with the object of helping in a good cause, mainly the assistance of such a deserving institution as the Creche.

Before I begin I desire to tell you that I have not come here to establish a practice, I have simply attended here this evening for the purpose of aiding this institution.

That electricity is beneficial in curing, you will have the opportunity of seeing with your own eyes, and every Medical Gentleman knows quite well, that electricity is not quackery. Electricity is used more or less in every hospital and other institution that receives patients. It must, therefore, be of great benefit for mankind.

My time is too limited to permit me speaking at any great length. I will be happy to lend my assistance to any qualified Physician or Surgeon in treatment of Electricity. For 23 years I have practised the System which you shall witness, and the object of which is to relieve those who are in pain and suffering. (Applause.) I have had some visitors at my Consulting Rooms whilst I was treating poor patients, without any expectation of remuneration, who asked me how it was done, as they wished to learn. I simply asked who they were, and on hearing their bona fides as Physicians and Surgeons, I have offered no objection to accede to their requests.

Any duly qualified Medical Practitioners and Scientific Specialists may come on this platform, or at any time to my Consulting Rooms, and see how I treat my patients. I invite all Medical Men here present to come and take a seat on this platform with our well-known and highly respected friends and doctors of this committee. (Applause.)

I shall retire from practice soon. I have worked for 23 years, and have injured my health for the benefit of mankind,

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The cheap sales are now going on all over London and while they are on, the new fashions are practically ignored in the hunt for bargains. The unfortunate drapers are to be pitied this season, for the weather has given them very little chance to dispose of their stock of summer clothing. As a consequence prices are very low at the summer sales. But even if the weather had been kinder—and we seldom have any great warmth of temperature before midsummer day—the very fact that the cheap sales occur so early induces people to wait for them; to postpone buying light summer gowns, hats, toques, ruffles, seaside suits, etc., until they are all "marked down" for the sales. This must tell seriously against the drapers. And yet the sales are earlier every year. The ladies' papers are now full of detailed descriptions of bargains at half-price, or even greater reductions. A system like this is highly illogical. The drapery houses are houses divided against themselves.

Materials are marvellously cheap. It is the making up that costs. Those who are tempted by inexpensive dress-lengths find this out to their cost. At the shops the lowest price charged for making up a bodice is a guinea, and on to this is tacked a list of extras, which include lining, buttons, whale-bone (which is very dear and growing scarce), silk for binding, etc., etc. Even when the skirt is sold ready-made, with material for bodice included, this charge for making the latter runs up the price, sometimes out of all proportion to the original figure.

The art of fitting, which had almost approached perfection a few years since, seems now to be decadent. If all the annoyance and ill-humour caused by misfits in coats and gowns in London alone during one week could be collected together in one heap and weighed up or measured off, the result would be an astounding mass of trouble, and that serious ill, loss of serenity. A word of advice in one small matter may not be amiss. Distrust the dressmaker who takes your measure and omits to write the measurements down. Distrust also her who herself wears an ill-fitting gown. If you are stout, do not go to a slim woman to fit you; and if you are sleeder, give the perference to one whose outlines are not of the over-comfortable sort.

The sudden change from plain, tight skirts to gathered ones does not yet apply to tailor-made dresses. A yachting dress of navy blue cloth, is strapped and stitched, and cut perfectly plain on the hips. The bodice is of a new and pretty shape. The upper portion simulates a zouave and again, on the shoulders, a little cape-collar. The lower part has straight lines of stitching, and pointed fronts, with buttons at either side, not meant as fastenings, but merely as trimming. The chemisette is embroidered muslin, lined with silk. A long black silk tie is so arranged as to define this chemisette at the sides, the ends falling almost to the waist, round which a shaped black silk bolt is fastened.

A neat country costume is in a soft woollen material that was once called llama, but is now known as foule. It is in khaki colour. The skirt has stitched seams which open below the knees to show spotted woollen fabric arranged in pleats. This spotted material forms the vest, across which the fronts are caught with three little straps made of the foule. The buckles are enamel. Plain white cloth forms the facing of the collar, with two rows of stitching in the khaki colour. Three tucks at the top relieve the rather dragged look of a perfectly plain sleeve, and at the wrist are the new under-sleeves in silk muslin, the over-sleeves widening above them.

Ruffles whether in chiffon silk muslin, lace, feathers or silken flower petals are as much worn as ever. A woman who once begins wearing a boa or a ruffle seems unable to leave it off. One of the prettiest is in palest ceramic blue silk muslin edged with black satin ribbon. Others are in wild-rose pink crinkled crepe, and are also very becoming. Many are accordeon-pleated throughout, with very full frills at either edge. Lace sleeves, transparent chemisettes, collars in lace or embroidery, and robe dresses are being sold off at very much reduced prices at the sales. Sun hats, or "flop" hats, as they are sometimes called, are being sold off at very low rates, there having been so little sunshine to recommend them.

Among the novelties we may expect when Fashion awakes from her summer slumbers, are dresses made of two different materials. The front of the skirt and a small portion of the bodice with the undersleeves, is in one; the rest is in the other. A model of one such dress shown only to a select few, had the former portions in the thinnest light grey voile; the rest in striped voile, white and grey; with a little silk of a very lustrous sort introduced in the white stripes.

The annual Academy Soiree came off on the Tuesday of last week, and brought, as usual, a very interesting crowd to Burlington House. There was, of course, the inevitable sprinkling of nun's veiling bedgowns doing duty for dresses, and of unkempt heads but there were also some lovely toilettes on view—and some very lovely faces. The beauties of the evening "par excellence" were Mrs. Hugh Bell's two daughters, who are both tall and fair, and who both possess what blonde beauties so rarely have—expression. If they would sit for their portraits to some great artist, they would confer a favour upon the world.

Mrs. Hugh Bell, to whom the reading public are indebted for her delightful little story, "Miss Todd and the Prophets" is a sister of poor Lady Lascelles, the late wife of our Ambassador at Berlin. They were the daughters of Sir Joseph Olliffe, a well-known personage of the Paris of the Second Empire, who was supposed to have provided Alphonse Daudet with much interesting copy for one of the most piquant of his novels of Parisian actuality—"Le Nabab."

After one of the shortest seasons on record, all the world is hastening out of town. Lady Lockwood has taken a small place in Yorkshire to give her daughter a chance of some outdoor sketching. Miss Lockwood, by-the-way, has just finished a very clever portrait of one of Lord Arthur Hill's horses. Sir Henry and Lady de Bathe are off to Somerleyton to cheer up pretty Lady Crossley, whose husband is in South Africa. Miss Lilian Blauvelt (who is Mrs. Pendleton when she is at home) starts shortly for the States to fulfil professional engagements, taking with her some frocks that will make many break the tenth commandment. One of cream lace over beige chiffon, trimmed with many coloured chiffon flowers, is a dream of beauty and originality; and a black silk coat and skirt literally powdered with small buttons and showing "motifs" in jet and diamante is a garment that ought to sit for its portrait, of all things, but this summer Society has anticipated events, and many people have already taken their departure, while still more have arranged their plan of campaign. The Prince of Wales has intimated that he intends to revisit Marienbad, so it goes without saying that this watering place will be favoured by his faithful "entourage."

Rat signs are not wanting that many important people care less for Continental travelling, and are beginning, to put their faith in the health resorts of the United Kingdom. The Duchess of Marlborough and her children intend to stay at Hunstanton, a quiet seaside place in Norfolk; Mrs. Arthur Henniker, sister to Lord Crewe, is at Birchington-on-Sea; and Lord and Lady Camden are fond of Folkestone. Then, again, Scotland and the approach of the shooting season are powerful magnets. The Duke of Roxburghe and his mother the Duchess are already settled at Floors Castle; the Duke and Duchess of Portland have left London for Langwell Lodge Caithness; and Mr. and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson are at the family place, Novar, in Ross-shire.

The dullest Henley ever known (a correspondent writes). Even the well-meant efforts of an amiable quartett party in red dominoes, who, had been practising conscientiously for some time past, failed to awaken the gratitude they deserved. In truth we were all out of spirits, and fair faces and dainty toilettes and lyric efforts left us cold and unmoved.

The Grand Garden Fete at Sheen House Club was a big success from the social and every other point of view. The tasteful decoration of the grounds, the picturesque "flower girls," and "Lady Lancers"—novel and quaint in blue and white—displayed the artistic and refined taste of Mrs. Arthur Firth, the honorary secretary of the fete, who "stage managed" everything most admirably. Princess Christian, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, visited the Bazaar, and during their stay Mr. Louis Wain was by special desire presented to Princess Victoria, by Lady Reid and Mrs. Stennard Robinson. The Princess chatted pleasantly about the cats for some time, and, with an obvious and unfeigned pleasure very pleasant to witness, accepted some of Mr. Wain's water-colour drawings of cats, and a few chalk drawings of the Queen's pets, as a souvenir of her extending her patronage to the National Cat Club. Princess Victoria is a great lover of cats, and it was known to a select few that she had some lovely Persian kittens on view in the grounds.

Viscountess Maitland is another cat lover who had many cats in the show. A lovely blue Persian, who has won numberless prizes and walks on a lead like a dog, is with her night and day. Lady Maitland is a talented miniature painter, and has a peculiar gift in catching an expression perfectly and for the tireless working-out of detail.

At the Royal Garden Party, the Duchess of York was entirely dressed in black, as was Princess Henry of Battenberg. Princess Victoria of Wales was in white silk muslin, embroidered with rich cream-tinted lace. Princess Christian wore black lace and chiffon, over white, and had a periwinkle-blue toque. Her daughter was in pale green. Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg has grown very tall and is a handsome girl, with a beautiful complexion. Princess Ena, in light blue silk, wore her pale gold hair down her back, and the Duke of Cambridge told her that it looked very pretty like that, upon which the young lady looked very solemn.

Countess Deym and her daughter, both divinely tall, were a distinguished-looking pair the elder lady with her lovely white hair, the daughter with her glossy brown locks. Lady Henry Bentinck was another of the beauties, the Marchioness of Londonderry in black over white, was accompanied by Lady Castlereagh and Miss Florence Chaplin. Lady Claud Hamilton, in grey, with pink roses in her hat, was one of the numerous very tall women. Lady Hartopp, in palest mauve, was with Sir Charles. Mrs. Charles Wilson, also in mauve, was accompanied by beautiful daughters. The Marchioness of Blandford, in biscuit colour, had a daughter with her. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts in green satin and lovely white lace, walked about on the arm of her husband, at present one of the most talked-of men in London. Lady Charles Beresford was one of two ladies who wore yellow. Her gown was of yellow chiffon with long wing sleeves and bands of coloured embroidery. Her hat was trimmed with pink roses.


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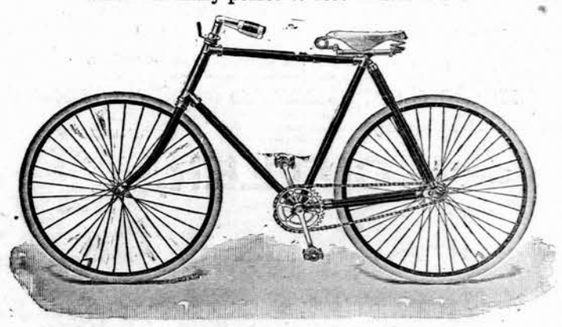

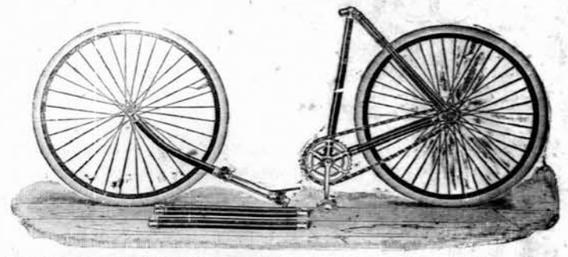

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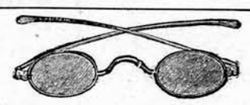

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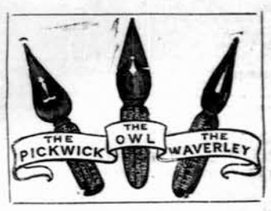


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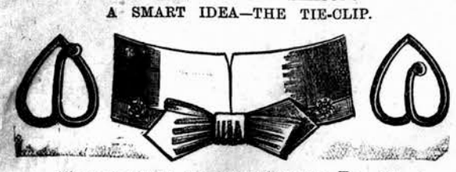

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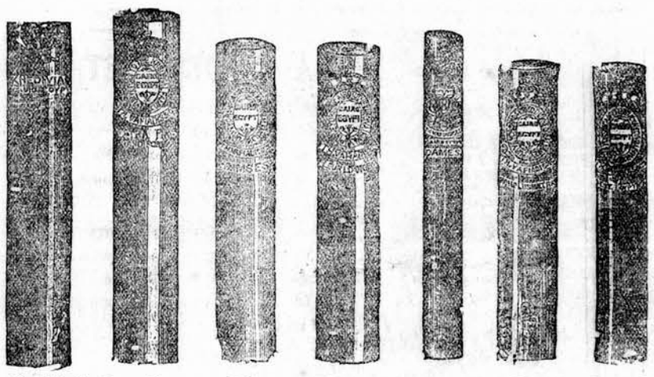

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